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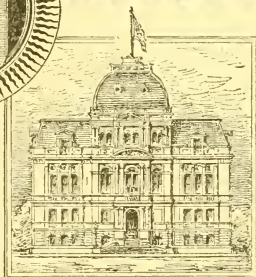
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KING'S POCKET-BOOK OF PROVIDENCE • R.I.



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SUBSCRIPTION EDITION.

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KING'S POCKETBOOK OF PROVIDENCE.

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It is the design of this book to describe briefly the interesting and most important public features of the city of Providence. The descriptions are all arranged in strictly alphabetical order, so as to afford instantaneous access to any subject. The material has been carefully compiled and critically revised. The work was done chiefly by HARRY E. MANCHESTER, a native of Providence, and for several years past clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Health. A part of the work was done by ROBERT GRIEVE, who was the author of several important chapters in "Picturesque Rhode Island." To them and to others who have assisted in its compilation, and also to the business men who have encouraged its publication by means of their patronage, is due the gratitude of the

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

A Batch of Historical Notes.—In 1636 Roger Williams, with a few followers, exiled from the colony of Massachusetts for their religious views, crossed the Seekonk River, exchanged salutations with the Indians at Slate Rock, coasted around the headland of Tockwotton, and finally landed near a spring of pure water on the banks of the Moshassuck River. Here Roger Williams began a settlement, which, in gratitude for the "Providence of the Most Holy and Only Wise," he called Providence. In 1649 it was incorpo-

rated as a town, the north part of which was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1676 by the Indians, during King Philip's war. In 1708, by the first census ever taken in the colony, Providence numbered 1,446 souls, or about 800 less than Newport. The latter town never recovered from the effects of the Revolution; and the census in 1800 returns the population of Providence as 7,614, while that of Newport was 6,739. The growth of Providence from that time has been steady and rapid. In 1832, the date of its incorporation as a

city, it contained about 18,000 inhabitants. In 1850 this number had increased to 41,513, in 1870 to 68,904, and in 1880 to 104,587. The present estimated population of the city is 116,000. This increase of over 60 per cent in the past 12 years is due in part to important annexations. In the succeeding pages will be found much historical matter pertaining directly to the subjects of the respective paragraphs. At no time in its history has Providence been more prosperous than it is in 1882.

Abattoirs.— Very little slaughtering of cattle is done here; as within the past few years it has been found that the business could be done better and cheaper in the West, and the carcasses instead of the live animals are now shipped East. Several local firms, however, have slaughter-houses where they kill sheep and hogs, and occasionally a few cattle. On the line of the Boston & Providence Railroad, between Providence and Pawtucket, the most extensive of these houses are situated. The firms using them, each of whom have separate establishments, are I. B. Mason & Son, 98 Canal St., who slaughter between 40,000 and 50,000 hogs yearly; Comstock & Co., 101 Canal St., who kill about the same number; and H. W. Clark, 99 Canal St., about 25,000 sheep yearly. I. M. Lincoln, 112 Canal St., has a slaughter-house in North Providence, in which from 4,000 to 5,000 cattle and from 15,000 to 18,000 sheep are annually killed. Wilbur & Kendrick, 50 Canal St., at their slaughter-house in Olneyville kill annually 12,000 to 15,000 sheep.

Abbott Park, on Broad St., adjoining the Beneficent Congregational Church, was conveyed, in 1746, by Daniel Abbott, to a committee of that church, "for public use." It contains 7,800 sq. ft. In the centre of the lot stands a graceful iron fountain, presented to the city in 1875 by Wm. H. Charnley and others.

Academies.— The chief local private schools or academies are LaSalle Academy; Mowry and Goff's English and Classical School; St. Francis Xavier Academy; Female Seminary of the Sacred Heart; School of the Society of Friends; J. P. C. Shaw's School; and the University Grammar School. Most of the above are described in their alphabetical places. See Schools and also Catholic Schools.

Academy of Music is a name which a few years ago signified in Providence a dramatic hall, in the present Phenix Building, at No. 129 Westminster St., wherein numerous miscellaneous performances took place for a number of years. It outlived its usefulness when the Providence and Low's "opera-houses" were built, and left the name to be used in course of time by some institution which will be more worthy of it.

Adams, John, the President of the United States, with his family, passed through Providence in August, 1797. He was escorted through the town by the Light Dragoons, and welcomed by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. The address presented to him by the citizens, and his reply, are printed in William R. Staples's "Annals of the Town of Providence."

Advent Christian Church, Hammond St., nr. Division. The society was org. in 1871 with 10 members, and worshipped in a hall on Broad St. until the erection of the present edifice in the summer of 1873. There have been four pastors since org. Present membership, 135; membership of Sunday school, 150; pastor, Norman P. Cook.

African Union Church, Clayton St., belonging to the African Methodist Episcopal body, Eastern Conference, was founded Oct. 16, 1856; incorporated Feb. 7, 1860. The society worshipped in a hired room until 1870 or 1871, when a house near the upper end of Clayton St. was bought, and converted into a church, in which services have ever since been held. Present membership about 25. The pastor is Dennis Johnson.

Agriculture. — According to the State Census of 1875, there were then in the limits of Providence 57 farms, containing a total of 2,383 acres, more than one-half of the entire area of the city. Of this acreage, 324 were ploughed land, 96 bog-meadow, 652 mowing-land, 673 pasture-land, and 567 woodland. The total value, including farms, buildings, and implements, was \$1,910,410; value of live-stock, \$41,505; of the produce of market-gardens, \$29,855; of all farm-products, \$92,070. Since 1875, although the city has increased in population, and many new dwellings have been erected, it is safe to assume that the amount of land under cultivation has increased rather than diminished. See Green-Houses.

Akerman Company, incorporated in 1881, are the proprietors of the longest-established and largest bindery in Rhode Island. It was established in 1836, by Charles Akerman, who had learned his trade at the bindery of the famous University Press of Cambridge. Its premises now include the upper floors of the Washington Buildings, at the corner of Westminster Street and Washington Row. The main bindery-room is the old Mechanics' Hall, formerly occupied by the Mechanics' Association, of which for several years Mr. Akerman was president. The specialty of this firm is the manufacturing of blank-books, pattern cards, etc. In 1882 a job-printing office was added, so as to enable the Company to make on its own premises the complete stationery and blank-book outfits for counting-rooms and manufactories; and the binding of all kinds of books for individuals and for private and public libraries. Employment is given to about thirty-five hands, many of whom are old and very skilled workmen. The machinery and appliances of the establishment are of approved patterns; so that, although the concern is the oldest, it is nevertheless thoroughly equipped for the most modern work. The treasurer of the company is George T. Paine, a well-known resident of Providence for many years; and the manager is T. B. Rawson, who has been connected in various positions with the Akerman bindery for the past fifteen years.

Aldermen. — See Board of Aldermen, and City Government, for names of aldermen in 1882, and their functions.

Alfredians is a secret order "intended to provide for the welfare of born subjects of the lineal descendants of King Alfred, and those descended from branches of the same stock which have thrown off the political allegiance, but who rejoice to be bearers forward and the amplifiers of the glorious civilization inaugurated by Alfred." It has no life-insurance features, but provides "weekly sick-benefits." In Providence there is one society called "Brigade No. 1." It meets at the Knights of Pythias hall, 56 Westminster St., the first and third Mondays of every month.

All Saints' Memorial Church, cor. of High and Stewart Sts., is a handsome specimen of Gothic architecture built of rough Portland stone. It has several beautiful windows, noticeably the large front window and that of the chancel. The massive doors, with their elaborate and ornamental hinges of brass, are of oak, as is most of the interior wood-work. At the west end, facing the chancel, is a mural tablet in memory of the late Bishop Henshaw, father of the present rector. The society worshipping here was originally that of the old St. Andrew's Church, org. in 1846; whose church building, a small wooden structure, stood on Hospital, cor. Allen St., where the great gasometer now stands. In 1854 the building was removed to Friendship St., near Plane St., and in 1856 was enlarged to almost double its former size. The corner-stone of the present church was laid in 1869; the first service was held before its completion at Easter, 1872; and the final

consecration, under the new name, took place on All Saints' Day, 1875. The rector, Rev. Daniel Henshaw, has held the position for 28 years.

Amateur Dramatic Hall, S. Main, cor. Power St., is a small hall with a stage and scenery adapted to private entertainments. Dramatic performances, concerts, fairs, socials, etc., of a select nature, are held here. The building has quite a history: erected in 1833 for a church, it served the Power-st. Methodist Episcopal Society nearly 40 years, was afterwards used as a riding-school, and since 1876 has been leased by the Amateur Dramatic Club.

Annexations and Divisions.—Providence originally included in its jurisdiction nearly the whole of the territory now forming Providence County. As settlements were made in this region at a distance from Providence, portions were set apart and formed into separate townships as their situation and wants required. In this manner the towns of Gloucester, Smithfield, and Scituate were set off Feb. 20, 1730-31; Cranston, June 14, 1754; Johnston, March 6, 1759; and North Providence, June 13, 1765. The other towns in the county, as at present existing, were either formed by divisions of these just mentioned or by annexations of Massachusetts territory. Portions of the town of Cranston were annexed to Providence, June 10, 1868, and March 28, 1873. Portions of North Providence were annexed June 29, 1767, and also March 28, 1873, and May 1, 1874.

Arcade, The, serves as a pleasant and convenient passageway from Westminster to Weybosset St. It is a large granite building, lighted by a glass-covered central court. It was erected in 1828, in the Ionic style, and divided into three stories of 26 stores each. At either end of the building stairways lead to galleries around the upper floors. As it is a much-frequented thoroughfare, it is a favorite place for retail stores, especially those in the millinery, fancy-goods, and kindred trades. Its cost was about \$140,000.

Area of Providence.—See Providence.

Arion Club, The, org. in 1880, has about 160 active members, both ladies and gentlemen, and about 300 associate members. The music practised is of a high order, and the concerts given by this society have been some of the most enjoyable ever heard in Providence. Jules Jordan is director.

Arsenal, Benefit, nr. Meeting St. This gloomy structure of plastered stone, with its two castellated towers, was built in 1840 for a State Arsenal. Since the distribution of arms and munition in various parts of the State, it has been leased to the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery as an armory.

Art Club, The Providence, occupies a pleasant suite of rooms at 35 N. Main St. It was org. in 1880, and has at present a membership of nearly 250. The interests of art are promoted by meetings for mutual discussion and suggestion, by exhibitions in the spring and fall, and by a

course of entertainments during the season. Occasionally loan exhibitions are held. A reading-room supplies the latest art intelligence. Admission on invitation by members. Yearly tax \$6.00. Courtlandt B. Dorrance, sec'y.

Artillery. See Marine Corps of Artillery.

Athenæum, The, College St., cor. Benefit, occupies a small and handsome granite building of the Grecian temple pattern. It stands upon a terrace approached by two flights of steps, bet. which is a drinking-fountain (see Drinking-Fountains), and consists of a main story and a basement. The main floor holds the library collection of 40,000 vols.; the reading-room occupies the basement, which, from the slope of College St., is of good height. Paintings, statues, busts, curiosities, etc., adorn the rooms. Nicholas Brown and the heirs of Thomas P. Ives, in 1836, offered the lot, \$6,000 for a building, \$4,000 for books; provided sums of \$10,000 for a building and \$4,000 for books should be raised. This was done, and the edifice completed late in 1837. The Athenæum corporation, formed in 1836, was the outgrowth of two library associations,—the Providence, which established about 1754 the first library in Providence; and the Providence Athenæum, chartered in 1831. The Athenæum stock is divided into 699 shares, held by 685 individuals.

Athenæum Drinking-Fountain, The, in front of the Athenæum building, is a finely executed work of granite, presented to the corporation by the late

Mrs. Anna Richmond. It bears the date of erection, "A. D. 1873," and the inscription, "Come hither every one that thirsteth."

Auton House, Recollections of, is the title of a most entertaining and uniquely illustrated book for children, published in 1881 by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. of Boston. The book is more truth than fiction, and is a wonderfully interesting sketch of scenes in early life, which are supposed to have occurred in what, not many years ago, was a stately mansion at the cor. of Westminster and Walnut Sts. in Providence. The book and illustrations are nominally by C. Auton, a name which is merely a play on the Greek *αὐτόν* or "himself;" the C. Auton being Augustus Hoppin, a prominent local artist, a son of Thos. C. Hoppin, at whose home the scenes are supposed to have taken place.

Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, The, org. in 1871, is composed of cashiers and clerks of the local banking-institutions. It holds an annual meeting and banquet in April, and other business and social meetings during the year. Its insurance feature provides for an allowance to members or their heirs of from \$500 to \$1,200 in case of permanent disability or death. Francis E. Bates, sec'y.

Banks, National.

First, 47 Westminster.
Second, 56 Westminster
Third, 12 Market Sq.
Fourth, 65 Westminster.
Fifth, 54 N. Main.
American, 97 Westminster.
Blackstone Canal, 25 Market Sq.

City, 98 Weybosset.
Commercial, 53 Westminster.
Globe, 62 Westminster.
Lime Rock, 41 Westminster.
Manufacturers', 26 Westminster.
Mechanics', 46 Weybosset.
Merchants', 14 Westminster.
Nat'l Bank of Commerce, 4 Market Sq.
Nat'l Bank of North America, 48 Weybosset.
Nat'l Eagle, 27 Market Sq.
Nat'l Exchange, 55 Westminster.
Old Nat'l, 21 Weybosset.
Phenix, 7 What Cheer Building.
Providence, 70 S. Main.
Rhode Island, 19 and 21 Custom House St.
Roger Williams, 27 Market Sq.
Traders', 4 Westminster.
Weybosset, 55 Westminster.

Banks, Savings.

Citizens', 344 High.
City, 21 Weybosset.
Jackson Inst. for Savings, 29 Weybosset.
Mechanics', 98 Weybosset.
Merchants', 62 Westminster.
People's, 1 Market Sq.
Providence Inst. for Savings, 76 S. Main.
R. I. Inst. for Savings, 19 and 21 Custom House St.
Union, 10 Westminster.

Banks, State.

Atlantic, 62 Weybosset.
Bank of America, 62 Weybosset.
Butchers' and Drovers', 49 Weybosset.
High St., 344 High.
Jackson, 29 Weybosset.
Liberty, 62 Westminster.
Northern, 56 Weybosset.
Pawtuxet, 87 Westminster.
State, 65 Westminster.
Union, 10 Westminster.
Westminster, 56 Weybosset.

Banking Institutions. — The first bank established in Providence was the "Providence," which was incorp'd in 1791. It was started by wealthy merchants, who were moved to do so by observing "the great advantages which had resulted to Boston from the bank established there." This institution has continued in existence from that time until the present. June, 1865, it was reorg'd as a national bank by the name "Providence National Bank." In 1819 the Providence Institution for Savings was incorp'd by the General Assembly, and since then has enjoyed a career of great prosperity, having a reputation at present of being one of the safest institutions of the kind in the country. Monday, Nov. 28, 1881, according to State auditor's report, the deposits of this bank amounted to \$10,129,258.03, and the number of depositors, 25,618. According to "Staples's Annals," there were in Providence in 1842, 21 banks, the greater number of which had been incorp'd between the years 1818 and 1836. Nearly all of these banks are now in existence. The failure of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Co., in November, 1873, seriously crippled a number of local banks that held a large amount of the Sprague paper. Nov. 21, 1881, the resources of the 11 State banks in Providence were \$3,386,469.57; and capital actually paid in, \$2,199,035. The Rhode-Island Hospital Trust at same date had resources of \$7,721,132.29.

Baptists. — The Baptists of Providence, as of Rhode Island in general, count their org'n from

Roger Williams. They hold to separateness of Church and State, church independency, regeneration and baptism as conditions of church-membership, equal rights of church-members, and democratic forms of church-government. Yet the law of fraternal interdependence binds all the churches together in conferences or councils, in associations, conventions, and missionary societies. Under the voluntary principle, a remarkable unity pervades the denomination, both in faith and practice. In growth the denomination has kept pace with the increase of the city. Notwithstanding some distinctions of name, as Regular, General, and Free Will,—the first being far the most common,—they are a substantial unity in their religious life. The best evidence of the intelligence, activity, and benevolence of the denomination may be found in the style of their churches, in the history of the First Church founded by Roger Williams, the founding and growth of Brown University, the Mite Society,—the first Protestant missionary society in America,—the Warren and Providence Associations, the Rhode-Island Baptist State Convention, the Rhode-Island Baptist Education Society, the Rhode-Island Baptist Social Union, and other benevolent bodies. It has had its eminent preachers, writers, and teachers, such as Williams, Manning, Messer, Wayland, Hague, Dowling, Granger, Sears, Caswell, Caldwell, Lincoln, and Robinson. In the pulpits to-day are such able men as Brown, Bixby, Farnham, Montague, Taylor. — *F. Denison.*

Baptist Education Society, The Rhode Island, was org. in 1791, to aid "destitute young men who give evidence of piety, and of a call to the gospel ministry, in obtaining such knowledge as shall be thought proper to their sacred calling." This aid is usually given to needy meritorious students of Brown University. The management of the Society is intrusted to a Board of Directors (eleven in number), and the funds for carrying on the work are raised by collections in the Baptist churches and from the avails of a small fund. R. A. Guild, LL.D., sec'y.

Baptist Social Union, The Rhode Island, aims "to promote a more friendly and intimate association among the laymen of the Baptist denomination." Social and business meetings are held four times a year, and an annual meeting on the third Monday in November. Membership about 90. Alvin F. Pease, sec'y.

Bar Club, The Providence, is an association of gentlemen of the legal profession, availing itself of the educational, social, and other advantages which a union of members of one profession secures. The club occupies no permanent headquarters, but assembles upon call to social or business meetings as the case may be. Its membership includes most of the prominent lawyers of the city. Its managers comprise an executive committee of five members. Lorin M. Cook, sec'y.

Base Ball Grounds, Messer, nr. High St., opened in 1878, are considered the finest in the country. They are owned by the Providence Base Ball Asso'n,

which holds membership in the National League. In 1879 the "Providence Nine" held the League championship. All Olneyville cars pass nr. the grounds, and when games are played cars run direct from Market Sq. to the grounds. H. B. Winship, pres't.

Bath-houses, Public.—The city owns two floating bath-houses each 55 ft. long, 33 ft. wide. They are provided with suitable dressing-rooms; and each is in charge of a keeper, whose duty it is to preserve order and to limit the number of bathers. The bathing is free; towels are furnished, if desired, at a nominal rate. The houses are under the direction of the Committee on the Harbor, who assign locations for them, subject to the consent of the City Council. The houses in 1882 were moved, one nr. the Red Bridge and the other in the dock at the end of South Main St. The latter, formerly located at Point-st. Bridge, was, on account of the filthiness of the water at the bridge, removed to its present place. At this house, according to Joseph Higgins, the supt., the record of baths given in past years is as follows: in 1876 it was 36,210; in 1877 only 29,767; in 1878 it rose to 38,602; in 1879 it fell to 28,751; in 1880 the house was not opened; and in 1881 it was 37,698. The variations were due largely to the differences in temperature in the several years. A movement was inaugurated this year to petition the city government to provide bathing-houses supplied with water from the city water-works.

Bay View. See St. Mary's Seminary.

"**Bee-hive of Industry**" is one of the familiar titles of Providence; so applied by reason of its being one of the most extensive manufacturing cities in America.

Beneficent Congregational Church, Broad St., nr. Chestnut St., was erected in 1809 at a cost of \$20,000, on the site of the former edifice, dating from 1750. It is a large, rectangular wooden building, having a portico of the Doric order, and surmounted by a dome. The latter has given to the church the popular name of the "Round Top." In 1836 improvements were made at an expense nearly equal to the original cost of the building. A bell imported from England is still in use by this society. Adjoining the church, on Chestnut St., is a brick chapel used for the Sunday-school and week-day meetings. The organ is one of the largest and finest in Providence. It was built by Hook & Hastings of Boston in 1857.

Bible Society, The Rhode Island, formed nearly 70 years ago to circulate the Holy Scriptures, "recognizes in its constitution the duty of giving the Bible to those who do not possess it." This is accomplished by the appointment of a judicious agent to canvass all parts of the State. During the 34 months' canvass previous to the annual meeting, October, 1882, 17,909 families were visited, and 623 destitute families or persons supplied with the whole Bible or else with the New Testament. The membership list includes the names of prominent clergymen and laymen of every denomination, as the

society is non-sectarian in character. Rev. J. P. Root, agent, 112 Clifford St. Depository with S. S. Rider, 17 Westminster St.

Bicycling is a favorite amusement of the young men and youths of this city, notwithstanding the obstacles which the severe grades in many portions of the city would seem to present. There are numerous local clubs, such as the Providence Bicycle Club, the Hermes Club, Narragansett Club, Centaur Club, etc. These are tastefully uniformed, and include among their members many expert wheelmen. The Providence Bicycle Club is the oldest and chief organization. It was formed in July, 1879, and has 30 members (active and associate). It occupies pleasant quarters in the Rose Building, Custom-House Street. The longest jaunt taken by the members of this club, collectively, has been to Boston, Mass., a distance of 44 miles. Individual members have considerably exceeded this distance. The officers of the Providence Bicycle Club are Albert G. Carpenter, pres't; J. A. Cross, capt.; and W. P. Anthony, sec'y.

Blackstone Canal.—In 1796 a navigable canal was projected to extend from tide-water in Providence, along the valley of the Blackstone River to the north line of the State, and thence through Worcester to the Connecticut River. The Massachusetts Legislature refused to grant a charter; and the subject was not revived until 1823, when renewed efforts resulted in the incorporation of a Blackstone Canal Co. in 1825. Work was commenced at once, and a canal

nearly 45 miles long was built, with depth of 4 ft., and width at bottom 20 ft., at top 45 ft. Its cost was \$750,000. Owing to misunderstandings and controversies rising bet. the corporation and the mill-owners on the Blackstone, and to the long and bitter litigations which ensued, the project finally failed; and on Nov. 9, 1848, the last toll was collected. For some distance beyond the city limits the narrow bed of the Moshassuck River was made to serve the purpose of this canal; and some of the stone locks then erected could until recently have been seen on the river.

Blackstone Park extends from Butler Av. to the Seekonk River. It is a wooded ravine of much natural beauty. A brook flows through the park; and in summer the place, though little improved by art, is quite attractive. The park was presented to the city in 1866 by Wm. P. Vaughan and Moses B. Jenkins. *Governor St. H. C.*

B'nai B'rith.—See German Secret Societies.

Board of Aldermen.

Henry R. Barker, Prest.

Henry V. A. Joslin, Clerk.

Ward 1.—Alfred Metcalf.

Ward 2.—George E. Martin.

Ward 3.—S. P. Carpenter.

Ward 4.—Chas. F. Sampson.

Ward 5.—John W. Briggs.

Ward 6.—Geo. H. Burnham.

Ward 7.—Gilbert F. Robbins.

Ward 8.—Wm. B. Greene.

Ward 9.—Henry R. Barker.

Ward 10.—Joseph F. Brown.

Board of Health.—The Mayor and the Board of Al-

dermen constitute *ex-officio* the Board of Health. See Superintendent of Health.

Board of Public Works comprises two members (together with the City Engineer, an *ex-officio* member), one chosen by the City Council annually for two years. The care of the streets and highways, sewers and water-works, is intrusted to this Board. Clinton D. Sellew, sec'y; office, City Hall.

Board of State Charities and Corrections consists of nine members, eight are appointed for a term of six years by the Governor of the State, with approval of the Senate; and the ninth is the sec'y, member *ex-officio*, appointed by the Board. It controls State institutions at Cranston. Wm. W. Chapin is sec'y.

Board of Trade, The (Board of Trade Building, Market Sq.), incorporated in 1868 for the promotion and protection of the various business interests of the city, is similar in its plan to organizations of the same name elsewhere. It occupies the first floor of the Old City Building. The chief rooms are two reading-rooms, handsomely furnished and supplied with files of the representative journals of the day, and a Market-Report room where sales of stock, commercial news, and market quotations from all parts of the world, are promptly received and bulletined. The Board of Trade has now over 500 members, and the number is continually increasing. Admittance to the privileges of the rooms is given only to subscribers. F. P. Little, sec'y.

Books relating to Providence.—There are few works treating wholly of Providence as town or city. The most important are: *Annals of the Town of Providence (1639-1832, with appendix), 1843*, by Wm. R. Staples; *Illustrated Hand-book of the City of Providence, 1876*, by J. C. Thompson; *The Planting and Growth of Providence (R. I. Historical Tract, No. 15), 1882*, by Henry C. Dorr. Of the numerous publications bearing more or less on this subject may be mentioned: *History of Rhode Island, 1859*, by Samuel G. Arnold; *Short History of Rhode Island, 1877*, by Geo. W. Greene; *Picturesque Narragansett, 1879*, by Rev. Frederic Denison; *Picturesque Rhode Island, 1881*, by W. H. Munro; and *Rhode Island Historical Tracts* by different authors, issued at various times by Sidney S. Rider. No list of reference-books would be complete without mention of the valuable biographical works upon Roger Williams, by Professors Elton, Knowles, and Gammell. A complete list of publications having reference to Providence, published previous to 1863, is found in the *Bibliography of Rhode Island*, by Hon. John R. Bartlett, copies of which may be seen at the principal libraries in this city. Blake's "History of the Providence Stage," Guild's "History of Brown University," and Hoag, Wade, & Co.'s "History of Rhode Island," also furnish important materials for persons seeking a knowledge of Providence.

Booksellers.—The chief booksellers in Providence are: Harry Gregory, 133 Westminster

St. (noticed elsewhere); Daniel Perrin, 167 Westminster St.; Chas. G. A. Peterson (chiefly periodicals and newspapers), in the Butler Exchange; Tibbitts, Shaw, & Co., 21 Westminster St. (noticed elsewhere); Rhode-Island News Co., 113 Westminster St.; and Sidney S. Rider, 17 Westminster St.

Boston & Providence Railroad was the second railroad opened out of Boston, and the first out of Providence. Its first through trains were run in 1835, at a time when steam-railroads were in their infancy. The road proper, from Boston to Providence, is 44 miles; and the branches and leased lines are 23½ miles in length. On this road is run the fastest train, as by regular schedule, between terminal points, in the United States. This train is the Shore Line Express to New York, which leaves Boston at 1 P.M. and arrives in Providence 57 minutes later. This road is the favorite and most direct to Boston, where the station, erected at a cost of \$800,000, is one of the finest in the world. The superintendent is Albert A. Folsom.

Boundaries.—Providence is bounded on the N. by the towns of N. Providence and Pawtucket; on the E. by the Seekonk River and the harbor, separating it from E. Providence; on the S. by Narragansett Bay and the town of Cranston; and on the W. by Cranston, Johnston, and N. Providence.

Bridge, The, is a popular designation of Great Bridge (which see).

Bridges.—There are 39 public bridges in and around the

city. These vary in style from the simple wooden bridge to the costly and ornamental structure of iron. Of these, the city engineer has charge and control, under the direction of the Advising Committee on Bridges. See Central Bridge, Great Bridge, Point-st. Bridge, Washington Bridge.

Broad St. is a wide thoroughfare extending from the centre of the city to the village of Pawtuxet, a distance of 4 1-2 miles. It is the direct road to the Park Garden and Roger Williams Park, and is a favorite drive, particularly in the sleighing-season.

Broadway, 1 3-8 miles in length, is a fine st., 80 feet in width, lined for almost its entire length with handsome residences. Starting from near the centre of the city, and gradually rising, it reaches its highest elevation near St. Mary's Church, at its western extremity. From this point, a fine view of the valley of the Woonasquatucket River, of Mt. Pleasant, and other portions of the Tenth Ward, is obtained.

Brook-st. District (east side) lying south of Wickenden St., and facing the harbor, was taken by the city in 1873 for the purpose of grading and draining. A steep hill, whose narrow lanes were crowded with wretched tenements, has given place to a gradual slope, with streets regularly laid out and open to the healthful breezes of the bay. The improvements thus far have cost \$1,200,000.

Brownson Lyceum, The (Roman Catholic), 159 Westminster St., incorporated in 1858, has a library of about 1,200 vols.,

open on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. This asso'n meets weekly for debates, and holds a monthly course of entertainments. It has a membership of bet. 100 and 200.

Brown University was at first called Rhode-Island College. Its name was later (in 1804) changed to Brown University, in honor of Nicholas Brown, who had been its most munificent benefactor. The University property lies at the head of College St. (east side), occupying extensive grounds commanding fine views. It is a liberally managed Baptist institution, was founded at Warren in 1674, and removed to Providence in 1770. Officers 22, students 275. Ezek. G. Robinson, D.D., L.L.D., Prest.; F. W. Douglas, A.M., Registrar.

The college buildings stand upon the crest of Prospect Hill, in the midst of some 15 acres of grounds, which are well laid out, grass-planted, and adorned with magnificent elms. Hope College, Manning, University, Slater, and Rhode-Island halls, form a continuous straight line bet. Waterman and George Sts., and face Prospect St. The enclosure in front of these buildings is known as the "front campus," and in the rear as the "middle campus." Beyond this, and in the rear of Sayles Memorial Hall and the Laboratory, is a narrower strip of land, sloping toward the ball-grounds, designated as the "back campus."

Below are enumerated the buildings, laboratories, libraries, etc.

Base-Ball Grounds are on Thayer St, bet. Waterman and George Sts. The "nines" of various colleges play on these

grounds frequently during the summer term.

Gymnasium.—The university greatly needs a gymnasium of its own. At present the students have access to a gymnasium-hall at reduced rates.

Hope College, facing Prospect St., is a brick dormitory, four stories in height. Erected in 1822, at the expense of the Hon. Nicholas Brown, and named by him in honor of his sister Mrs. Hope Ives.

Laboratory, The Chemical, on the "middle campus" of the University grounds, is a brick structure, containing rooms for chemical experiments, and recitation-rooms.

Library, The, Waterman St., cor. of Prospect, was erected through the munificence of John Carter Brown, who at his death in 1874 bequeathed a lot and \$50,000 to supplement a previous donation (amounting with interest to about \$26,000) for this purpose. To this amount (\$76,000) Mrs. Brown added \$20,000. The building is in the Venetian Gothic style, of pressed brick with stone trimmings. Over the porch is carved an owl with book, and above the doorway is the seal of the college. The edifice is in the form of a cross. In the centre is a reading-room, 35 ft. in diameter, 68 ft. high. Two octagonal galleries run around this room, and extend into the different wings. In the basement is a neatly fitted-up room containing four herbaria, which comprise upwards of 70,000 specimens. There are accommodations for 150,000 volumes; the present collection numbering more than 53,000, besides 17,000 unbound pamphlets.

The building was dedicated Feb. 16, 1878. William R. Walker, architect.

Manning Hall, bet. Hope College and University Hall, was the gift of Hon. Nicholas Brown in 1834. It is of stone, cement-covered, and is an enlarged model of a Grecian temple of the Doric order. Height, 40 ft. Divided into two stories, the upper of which is used as a chapel, the lower for recitation-rooms. The lower story contained the library until the new building was completed in 1878.

President's House, College, cor. Prospect St., is a plain wooden edifice, with an Ionic portico. Built in 1840.

Rhode-Island Hall, erected in 1840 by subscription, stands at the S. end of the "front campus" close to George, and facing Prospect St. It is of stone, covered with cement, and divided into two lofty stories. On the lower floor are lecture-rooms, and in the upper story is a natural-history museum, containing about 30,000 specimens in zoölogy, 10,000 in mineralogy, 5,000 in geology and palæontology, together with a collection of coins and medals, and a number of Indian and other barbaric implements and curiosities. Recently an ell was added to the building, the lower floor of which is used for a physical laboratory, and the upper story for a portrait-gallery. The basement is used for a zoölogical laboratory.

Sayles Memorial Hall, on the "middle campus," facing University Hall, is, with the exception of the Library, perhaps, the most elegant of the college buildings. It is the generous gift of the Hon.

William F. Sayles of Pawtucket, in memory of his son William F. Sayles, who died in 1876, while a member of the sophomore class. The building, Romanesque in style, is of red-faced Westerly granite, trimmed with brown Longmeadow sandstone. It contains a hall and recitation-rooms. The hall is 107 ft. long and 55 wide, and seats 1,100 persons, or, at alumni dinners, about 550 persons. It is wainscoted in ash, and a trussed roof of the same material rises to a height of 65 ft. The gallery is capable of seating 100 persons. The entire front of the edifice is devoted to eight recitation-rooms. On the band of stone-work between the second and third stories of the tower (94 ft. in height) is this inscription: "Filio Pater Posuit MDCCCLXXX." A. C. Morse, architect.

Slater Hall, on the "front campus," between University and Rhode-Island halls, is an ornamental four-story brick dormitory building, with terra-cotta trimmings, and a tiled roof; and was erected in 1879, through the liberality of the Hon. Horatio N. Slater of Webster, Mass.

University Hall is the central building of those which line the "front campus." It is of brick, cement covered, 150 ft. long, and is crowned by a small belfry. The corner-stone was laid in May, 1770, and the building constructed in imitation of Nassau Hall, at Princeton, N. J. From Dec. 7, 1776, until May 27, 1782, it was occupied for barracks and a hospital by the American and French troops. It is now used for dormitories, offices, and recitation-rooms. It shows the footsteps

of time, especially before the doors and on the stairways. The president's and the registrar's offices are on the ground floor of this building; and a room at one end is occupied by a students' reading-room association.

Building Associations.—See Saving-Fund and Loan Ass'n.

"**Bulldog Hill**" is the name given to that part of Orms St. immediately W. of Charles St., and extending as far as Black St. Although not a particularly prepossessing locality, it is not as formidable as the name would imply.

Burial Grounds.—See Cemeteries.

Burnside Memorial, The.—Through the efforts and liberality of a number of prominent gentlemen of the city, a fund has been raised towards the erection of a bronze statue of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, to be placed in some public sq. It is hoped that this may be sufficiently increased to obtain an equestrian statue. Subscriptions are received at the "Journal" office, 2 Weybosset St.

Butler Exchange affords a covered passage-way bet. Exchange Pl. and Westminster St. It is an iron building, 6 stories in height, erected 1872, and contains stores and offices. The main office of the Prov. Telephone Co. is in this building.

Butler Hospital for the Insane is situated on the W. bank of the Seekonk River, adjoining Swan-Point Cemetery. The building is a handsome brick structure, standing in the midst of 140 acres with fine pleasure-grounds and tillage-lands, beautifully diversified with ravines and

native woodland. The institution originated in a bequest of Hon. Nicholas Brown, who, at his death in 1841, bequeathed \$30,000 to establish a home for the insane. In 1844 Cyrus Butler offered to add \$40,000 to this bequest, provided a like sum should be raised by subscription. This was soon done, and the hospital was completed in 1847. It is a private institution, supported by the receipts for board and treatment of patients, and by the income of four funds (Permanent, Duncan Improvement, Donation, and Library funds), amounting in all to about \$84,000. The charges are varied according to the requirements of each case, and liberal allowance is made for patients of limited means. 310 patients were treated in 1881; the average number at a time being 180, filling the hospital almost constantly to its utmost capacity. The average weekly expenditure per patient was \$8.45; the average weekly charge, \$8.01. The most important improvement of the past year was the erection of a large brick barn, at an expense of \$10,500, to increase accommodation for horses and carriages for the use of inmates. By the bequest of Dr. Isaac Ray, the first supt. of the hospital (died March 31, 1881, at his home in Philadelphia, Penn.), the institution becomes the possessor of his valuable collection of books, and is made the residuary legatee of his property, subject to the life estate of Mrs. Ray. Visitors admitted from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., every day except Sunday. Amos C. Barstow, prest.; John W. Sawyer, M.D., sup't and physician.

Caledonian Club, The Providence, was org. in July, 1879, by a few seceding members of the Caledonian Society (mentioned below) and others. The membership is small.

Caledonian Society, The Providence, is an org. of Scotchmen numbering over 50 members, formed for the purpose of keeping alive an interest in the customs and observances of their native land. Its rooms at 142 Westminster St. are opened Saturday evenings for social converse and enjoyment; business meetings are held first and third Wednesdays in each month. The society hold their "Scotch Games" annually at Rocky Point, and many members of the org. and invited guests may then be seen in Highland costume. Sick members receive benefits of \$5.00 a week, and assessments are made on the death of a member for the benefit of his family. Jas. Wallace, sec'y.

Calender Street runs from Fountain to Mason St., and is named from the Prov. Dyeing, Bleaching, and Calendering Co.

Calender-street Fire was a lamentable calamity which occurred bet. 10 and 11 o'clock A.M., Nov. 22, 1882, and caused the death of four persons and the serious injury of nearly a score of others. The fire took place in the Calender Building, cor. Calender and Mason Sts., a four-story brick structure owned by the Slater Mill and Power Co. It started on the third floor, in the workroom of "Le Jolly Dye House," by the ignition of naphtha, then being used in cleansing garments; the ignition occurring,

it is supposed, from the portable stove of a plumber who was making repairs. In the fourth floor was W. H. Robinson's jewelry shop, where about 30 persons, male and female, were employed, among whom were those injured or killed. The firemen were somehow unable to render aid in saving life, and the hero of the fire was Christian Timman, a German, about 40 years old, employed as a truckman. Mounting a ladder which reached but a short distance above the top of the third-story windows, he supported himself on the topmost rounds, and, taking hold of a telegraph-wire, he dexterously managed to bring two girls from a fourth-story window safely to the ground.

Callender, McAuslan, & Troup occupy one of the best business blocks in New England, and carry on the largest wholesale and retail dry-goods business in this State. Their record is most remarkable: only sixteen years ago they began in this city, under the same name and with just the same partners as at present; but they have demonstrated the possibility of acquiring an honorable reputation and an ample fortune simply by means of upright dealing, industry, and thorough knowledge in one's calling. The three partners, Walter Callender, John McAuslan, and John E. Troup, were born in Scotland; and all have been engaged their whole lifetime in this one line of business. By reason of their ability, and devotion to their work, they set out on what has ever since been an uninterrupted success. In 1866

they began in Low's Building, then standing on Westminster St.; but in about seven years they had outgrown their premises, and had accumulated the means of building for themselves their present attractive new block, expressly constructed for their business, on Westminster St., on the site of the once familiar brick stone-lined First Universalist Church with its unique wooden steeple. At first their new building was large enough to accommodate them on the first two floors, while the upper part was rented for offices and other uses. But the business constantly developed, and gradually all the other occupants made way for the requirements of the firm. And even then, only four years after the building was erected, an addition had to be made of about the same dimensions as the original building. A short time afterward an addition was made for offices and sample-rooms. And now the firm occupy solely for their business the whole structure familiar to every one who ever visited Providence. It is a splendid specimen of mercantile architecture, and was designed by Gen. William R. Walker. The main building is 96 by 60 feet, practically five stories high; and the addition is about the same dimensions, three stories high, giving a total floor surface of nearly 50,000 sq. ft. The rooms are exceedingly lofty, well lighted, and admirably ventilated. Every convenience is provided for conducting this extensive business, which consists of the innumerable lines of goods which are to be found in the modern wholesale and retail dry-goods establishment. Early in the career of the

firm, the people of Providence and vicinity gained the impression that the partners were from Boston, and consequently spoke of the establishment as the "Boston Store," a name which the firm was compelled to adopt, and the people have always adhered to. There are nearly 250 persons in the employ of the firm; and they appear to be better paid, and better satisfied with their work, than are the employees of most establishments in the same and kindred lines of trade. The members of the firm, too, in spite of their rapid success, have never lost sight of their obligations as members of society, and citizens of this country; all of them having early and constantly been identified with various social, literary, religious, political, and other associations for the benefit of some part of the community.

Camp Street, at the N. end of the city, takes its name from the old camp-ground occupied by the French soldiers in 1798, nr. what is now the cor. of Camp and North Sts. Traces of the excavations are still visible.

Canal. — See Blackstone Canal.

Canal Street extends from Market Sq. to Smith St., and is chiefly occupied by wholesale and retail dealers in groceries, meats, and produce. The southern end of the street was established Feb. 19, 1792, under the name of North Water St.; but until 1814 it extended only to Steeple St. From that time until 1825, the warehouse lots north of Steeple St. were gradually filled in; and in January, 1825, the street was opened as a public highway to its

present extent. The Blackstone Canal Co. widened the street shortly afterwards, and then it received its present name. The canal ran along the west side of the street, where a portion of the walled-up banks may yet be seen.

Canonchet, known also as Nanuntenuo or Quanshett, a noted chieftain of the Narragansetts, of whom he was the last sachem. He espoused the cause of King Philip, and was incessantly and bitterly hostile to the settlers. He could not be persuaded to surrender, or to betray his tribe. Irving said of him, "The last scene of his life is one of the noblest instances on record of Indian magnanimity." When he was condemned to die, he said, "I like it well: I shall die before my heart is soft, or I have said any thing unworthy of myself."

Canonicus [1565-1647], the eldest of four sons of Tashtasuck, the first of the recorded chiefs of the Narragansett tribe of Indians. He lived on Conanicut Island, and was a warm friend of Roger Williams, to whom he made the grant of the "Providence Plantations." He maintained friendly and peaceful relations with the early settlers.

Carpenter's Gold and Silver refining, assaying, and Sweep-smelting Works is a representative establishment of a leading industry in Providence. In a three-story brick building at Nos. 29 and 31 Page St., the interesting processes of refining and assaying gold and silver are carried on the year round. The smelting of "sweeps" seems a peculiar business, but neverthe-

less it is an important one. Mr. Carpenter alone, for instance, works over every day about a ton of seeming rubbish, which has been swept up or gathered from establishments using gold or silver in any form. These "sweepings" are made by jewellers in filing and polishing jewelry; binders, in gilding edges and covers of books; frame-makers, in making frames; photographers, in printing photographs; gold-beaters, in hammering gold-leaf; dentists, in filling teeth; platers, in plating table-ware, cutlery, etc. Out of this seeming rubbish, by grinding, sifting, heating, and various other processes, is obtained whatever precious metal, however small the quantity, it contains; and this usually amounts to considerable in value, although the product is but a minute particle of the quantity worked over. This smelting is done usually on a percentage of the value of the product; and the establishments which send their sweepings here are not only those in the city, but hundreds of firms scattered throughout the United States and British America. Horace F. Carpenter, the proprietor of the works, is an old resident of Providence, and a scientific-school graduate, in the class of 1860, of Brown University, where he ranked high as a chemist. For upwards of 20 years he has devoted himself to this business, and for the past 10 years has been sole proprietor of these works.

Casino, The, Brook St., cor. Manning St., is a frame building, with an iron-covered hip roof, just completed for the Providence Tennis Club, a society which em-

braces a number of wealthy citizens. It comprises a main building and three wings. The building proper is about 45 ft. high, with a concreted floor 95 ft. sq., divided into two "tennis-courts." One wing contains a bowling-alley, the second is an archery-court, the other furnishes a spectators' gallery for the tennis-hall.

Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, High St., cor. Fenner. This magnificent edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid with all the pomp and ceremony of the Romish Church, Nov. 28, 1878, will require at least two years more for its completion. It is on the site of a church of the same name, is in the Gothic style, cruciform, with nave, transept, and clerestory, and is constructed of red Longmeadow stone, rough-faced. The total length of the building is 170 ft.; width at the transept, 122 ft. The nave is 50 ft. wide and 74 ft. high; the side aisles are each 10 ft. wide. There are two towers in front, each 156 ft. high, eventually to be crowned by spires. The interior space of the cathedral is unbroken except by the two rows of white marble clustered columns which support the clerestory. The vaulted roof is of oak, stained and polished. Over the front entrance is the organ gallery. There are four large rose-windows, one at either end of nave and transept: these, as well as the smaller windows, are as yet without decoration, but it is the intention to fill them with richly stained glass. P. C. Keely of Brooklyn is the building architect, T. E. Read of New York contractor; A. G. Macomber of Providence furnished the mason-work of the exterior, and

A. McDermott of Boston that of the interior. The estimated cost of the building and land is \$500,000.

Catholics. — This city is in the diocese of Providence, which, in 1872, was set off from that of Hartford, and which embraces the State of Rhode Island, and that part of Massachusetts comprised within Bristol, Barnstable, and part of Plymouth Counties, together with Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and adjacent islands. The first priest regularly stationed in Providence was in 1827 (see First Roman Catholic Priest). His congregation was not more than 200. They first worshipped in Mechanics' Hall, and for several years afterward in the "Old Town House." SS. Peter and Paul Church was erected in 1837. Rt. Rev. T. F. Hendricken was consecrated first bishop of Providence in April 28, 1872. In the city are 11 churches, 2 chapels, 7 convents or religious institutions, 1 orphan-asylum, 5 academies, and 6 parochial schools. See Churches, Roman-Catholic, and also Academies.

Catholic Parochial Schools. — In SS. Peter and Paul Parish there are 2 schools, both common to boys and girls, — Lime-st. School, about 350 pupils; South-st., about 200 pupils. These schools are conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and are preparatory for pupils intending to enter either La Salle or St. Xavier Academy. Adjoining St. Patrick's Church on Smith Hill, is another school for boys and girls, also conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, 650 pupils. Adjoining the Church of the Immaculate Con-

ception, West River St., is a school for boys and girls, and an academy for girls, both conducted by Sisters of Charity. Near St. Mary Church, Broadway, is a school for boys and girls, and an academy for girls, both conducted by the Ursuline nuns. Adjoining St. Joseph Church, the Sisters of Mercy conduct a school for girls, 400 pupils. See Academies.

Catholic Religious Orders.

— *Sisters of Mercy*, convent on Claverick St., c. of Broad. The sisters of this order have charge of the parochial schools on Lime St., South St., Smith's Hill, and the one adjoining St. Joseph Church, Hope St.; of the orphan-asylum, Prairie Av.; and also of St. Xavier and Bay View Academies.

Sisters of Charity, convent on West River St., where they have charge of a school and an academy.

Ursuline Nuns, convent on Broadway, near St. Mary's Church. They manage the academy and school adjoining.

Ladies of the Sacred Heart, convent at Elmhurst, where they conduct the Academy of the Sacred Heart.

Christian Brothers, 119 Fountain St., conduct the La Salle Academy.

Jesuit Fathers, in charge of St. Joseph Church, Hope St.

Little Sisters of the Poor, c. Slocum and High, whose work is the care and attendance upon the sick, aged, and poor.

Cat Swamp, so called as early as 1663, is a piece of marshy land in the rear of the Friends' School grounds, at the head of Tabor Av. It is a picturesque spot, and,

by reason of certain varieties of wild flowers found here, is a favorite resort of botanists. In cold weather, part of the swamp is frozen sufficiently smooth to permit skating on its surface.

Cecilia Society, org. 1879. Under its auspices, a course of chamber-concerts is given during the winter at Amateur Dramatic Hall. It has only 100 members, each paying \$10 a year, which entitles the subscriber to four tickets for every concert. The limited membership gives a semi-private character to the entertainments.

Cemeteries and Burial-Grounds.

Bishop's Cemetery. See New Catholic Cemetery.

Grace-Church Cemetery, incorporated in 1840, is a triangular piece of ground, lying bet. Broad and Greenwich Sts., and Trinity Sq. It is under the directorship of the Vestry of Grace Church. Visitors admitted daily. *Elmwood* or *Broad-st.* H. C.

Jewish Burying-Ground, Reservoir Av., is a neatly arranged burial-place. It was re-dedicated Sept. 10, 1882.

Locust-Grove Cemetery, in Elmwood, bet. Greenwich and Melrose Sts. *Elmwood* H. C.

New Catholic or *St. Francis' Cemetery*, also known as the *Bishop's Cemetery*, Smithfield Av., just within the Pawtucket line, contains 80 acres.

North Burial-Ground, Sexton St., nr. North Main St., is on land set apart by the town, about 1700, for "a training-field, burying-ground, and other public uses." Parts of it are very beautiful, particularly the western portion,

where the land falls off towards the Moshassuck River. Some of the most noteworthy memorials are those erected by the John Carter Brown, Hail, Markland, and Webb families. The remains of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, rest here. The receiving-tomb in this cemetery is 90 ft. long, 11 ft. wide. Visitors admitted daily. *Pawtucket* H. C.

Oakland Cemetery, Broad St., in the town of Cranston, just beyond the city line. The portion not deeded to lot-owners is the property of one individual, N. M. Briggs. It contains over 20 acres, simply but tastefully laid out. *Broad-st.* or *Pawtuxet* H. C.

Old Burial-Ground, adjoining the Church of the Saviour, Benefit St., cor. Transit St., contains several curious stones, dating from the early part of the last century.

Old Catholic or *St. Patrick's Cemetery*, Douglas Av., opposite Bailey St., is about 10 acres in extent. No new lots can now be purchased.

Riverside Cemetery, Swan-Point Road, just beyond Swan-Point Cemetery, and within the limits of the town of Pawtucket. This place of sepulture belongs to the Riverside Burial-Society, an association incorporated in 1874. It contains upwards of 50 acres of land, sloping in a gradual and picturesque manner toward the Seekonk River. *Governor-st.* H. C.

St. Francis Cemetery. See New Catholic Cemetery.

St. John's Church Burial-Ground adjoins the church edifice on the N.

St. Patrick's Cemetery. See Old Catholic Cemetery.

Swan-Point Cemetery (E. side),

on the Seekonk River, bet. the Butler Hospital grounds and Riverside Cemetery. It is a beautiful spot, containing about 200 acres of land, tastefully laid out and adorned with shrubbery, flower-beds, fountains, etc. There are many elegant and costly monuments within the enclosure, noticeably those belonging to the Abell, Barnaby, Billings, Nightingale, Sayles, and Sprague estates. The remains of Gen. Burnside were interred in this ground Sept. 16, 1881 (three days after death). Visitors admitted daily, including Sundays. *Governor-st.* H. C., and connecting coach.

West Burial-Ground, cor. Plane and Beacon Sts., is no longer a place of interment. A portion of the ground was converted a few years since into house-lots, while the remainder has been left in a neglected and disgraceful condition.

Besides these, there are numerous small private burial-grounds, within or near the city limits.

Central Baptist Church, The society was organized in 1805. A church building was erected on Pine St. in 1807, which was destroyed Sept. 23, 1815; but a new edifice was immediately erected. The present church edifice, at the junc. of Broad and High Sts., was completed in 1857, at a cost of about \$65,000. Extensive alterations in the church building were made in 1882. The organ was enlarged, and transferred from a gallery over the vestibule to a corresponding gallery at the rear of the church and just behind the pulpit platform. New seats in an amphitheatrical form were put into the main auditorium, extensive improve-

ments made in the lecture-room, and the whole building generally renovated. Members, 500. The pastor is Richard Montague.

Central Bridge, or "Red Bridge" as it is better known from its color, crosses the Seekonk River, connecting Providence with E. Providence. It is an iron bridge, 390 ft. in length, constructed in 1872, with a draw operated by hand-power. It supersedes a plain wooden structure, also painted red, which stood here for many years. Distance from Market Square, 1 1/2 miles.

Central Cong. Church, Benefit nr. College St., is a large brick edifice, with an imposing free-stone front surmounted by two towers. It was consecrated in the autumn of 1852. A fine Roosevelt organ of three manuals of 58 notes each and a pedal of 27 notes, 51 stops, and 2,374 pipes (with spaces for 116 more) was dedicated to the uses of the society April 4, 1882.

Charitable Fuel Society, The Providence, assists worthy persons who are temporarily in want. It has been in existence over 50 years, and distributes annually between \$4,000 and \$5,000 worth of fuel to those who need its aid. Robert B. Chambers, sec'y.

Charity Building, 3 N. Court St., is a plain wooden structure, where temporary relief is furnished to the destitute. Only women and children lodge there; but meals are given to both sexes, on orders of the Overseer of the Poor. Able-bodied men applying for food are required to work at the City Wood-Yard before ob-

taining it. Lodgings for the men are provided at the police-station. Those who desire to earn their passage to a given destination are furnished work enough for this purpose.

Cheapside was an old-time district wherein were located the principal dry-goods stores. It was famous with the young ladies all over the State, fifty years ago. It comprised the part of the present N. Main St. that is in the vicinity of Market Sq.

Chemists' and Drug Clerks' Association, The Rhode Island, formed March 7, 1882, holds monthly meetings for discussion, and transaction of business, at its rooms, 128 N. Main St. O. D. Ballert, sec'y.

Cheruska Lodge of Harugari. See German Secret Societies.

Chestnut-st. M. E. Church, erected in 1822, cor. Clifford and Chestnut Sts., is the oldest of its denomination in the city. The first house of the society stood on Aborn St., cor. Washington, and was dedicated in 1816. Its steeple was once blown down, but was rebuilt and improved in appearance.

Chicken-foot Alley is the suggestive name applied to the combination of three short and narrow lanes, leading from S. Main to S. Water St., nr. Transit St. It is crowded with old and dilapidated tenement-houses.

Children's Friend Society. See Children's Home.

Children's Home, Tobey St., was built in 1863, under the auspices of the Prov. Children's Friend Soc., which was org. in 1835, through the efforts of the

late Harriet Ware "to provide for the support and education of indigent children, not otherwise provided for, and who for want of parental care are in a suffering or dangerous condition." Since its formation, 1,300 children have received its care. For several years the "Home" was at the cor. of Broad and Stewart Sts. The present spacious and comfortable brick building has 64 inmates, while 39 children under the charge of the society are placed out in families. The institution is supported by contributions from the various churches, and by the income derived from investment of legacies, bequests, and donations.

Chimes, Grace Church. The only set of chimes in the city is that belonging to Grace Church, Westminster, cor. Mathewson St. These bells, 16 in number, were hung March 30, 1861, and played for the first time on the following day, Easter Sunday. They were donated by various individuals and corporations, whose names they bear, including two military organizations: the First Light Infantry and the Marine Corps of Artillery. The Infantry bell was given with the condition that the chimes should always be rung on Sept. 10, the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie, or "Perry's Victory." The bells are also rung on all national holidays.

Christian Associations. See Young Men's Christian Asso'n, and Women's Christian Asso'n.

Churches. There are 77 church edifices in Providence, and nearly 90 societies meeting for religious worship. The following is a complete list of the churches and their pastors, ar-

ranged alphabetically by denominations :—

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Allen Chapel, A St., org'd 1877. C. Wright, pastor.
Bethel Meeting, nr. Thayer St., org'd 1839. G. C. Booth, pastor.
Mount Zion, 76 Lilac St., org'd 1862. Geo. H. Washington, pastor.
Zion, Gaspee, nr. Smith St., org'd 1831. J. H. Anderson, pastor.

BAPTIST.

Broadway, Broadway, cor. Valley St., org'd 1865. J. V. Osterhout, pastor.
Central, High, cor. Burrill St., org'd 1805. Richard Montague, pastor.
Congdon-st. (colored), Congdon, nr. Angell St., org'd 1846. J. W. Mitchell, pastor.
Cranston-st., Cranston, cor. Paine St., org'd 1870. M. H. Bixby, pastor.
First, N. Main, bet. Waterman and Thomas Sts., org'd 1639. T. Edwin Brown, pastor.
Fourth, Scott, cor. Bacon St., org'd 1823. J. M. Taylor, pastor.
Friendship-st., Friendship, cor. Prince St., org'd 1854. E. P. Farnham, pastor.
Jefferson-st., Jefferson, cor. Common St., org'd 1847. W. C. Richmond, pastor.
Roger Williams, Wanskuck, org'd 1877. E. B. Eddy, pastor.
South, Potter's Ave., cor. Plain St., org'd 1860. T. E. Bartlett, pastor.
Stewart-st., Stewart, cor. Pond St., org'd 1851. Wm. M. Lisle, pastor.
Union, East, cor. John St., org'd 1878. [Continues org'n of Brown-st. Church, org'd in 1855.] E. H. Johnson, pastor.

CHRISTIAN.

Christian, Broad, cor. Fenner St., org'd 1834. C. A. Tillinghast, pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL TRINITARIAN.

Beneficent, Broad, nr. Chestnut St., org'd 1743. Jas. G. Vose, pastor.
Central, Benefit, nr. College St., org'd 1852. George Harris, pastor.
Elmwood, Greenwich, cor. Oakland St., org'd 1851. J. B. Headley, pastor.
Free Evangelical, Richmond, cor. Pine St., org'd 1843. H. H. Northrop, pastor.
North, Walling st., org'd 1865. A. F. Keith, pastor.
Pilgrim, Harrison, nr. High St., org'd 1869. Thos. Laurie, pastor.
Plymouth, Richardson, nr. Broad St., org'd 1878. H. B. Roberts, pastor.
Union, Broad, nr. Stewart St., org'd 1871. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor.

EPISCOPAL.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Providence.
All Saints' Memorial, High, cor. Stewart St., org'd 1846. Daniel Henshaw, rector.
Christ, Oxford, cor. Eddy St., org'd 1864. Samuel H. Webb, rector.
Church of the Epiphany, Potter's Ave., nr. Greenwich St., org'd 1868. H. D. Bassett, rector.
Church of the Messiah, High, cor. Valley St., org'd 1854. D. G. Rice, rector.
Church of the Redeemer, N. Main, cor. Riley St., org'd 1859. C. H. Wheeler, rector.
Church of the Saviour, Benefit, cor. Transit St., org'd 1862. H. U. Monro, rector.

Grace, Westminster, cor. Mathewson St., org'd 1829. D. H. Greer, rector.

St. Gabriel's, 10 Carroll St., org'd 1875. A. B. Carver, rector.

St. James, Gesler, below Courtland St., org'd 1867. W. B. F. Jackson, rector.

St. John's, N. Main, cor. Church St., org'd 1723. C. A. L. Richards, rector.

St. Stephen's, George, near Thayer St., org'd 1839. J. W. Colwell, rector.

St. Thomas Chapel, Eagle Park, org'd 1873. A. B. Carver, rector.

FREE RELIGION.

Free Religious Society, Conservatory hall, Aborn St., org'd 1874. F. A. Hinckley, pastor.

FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.

First, High St. (Olneyville), org'd 1828. A. L. Gerrish, pastor.

Greenwich-st., Greenwich, cor. W. Friendship St., org'd 1870. Hector Canfield, pastor.

Park-st., Park, cor. Jewett St., org'd 1851. J. T. Ward, pastor.

Roger Williams, High, cor. Knight St., org'd 1830. A. T. Salley, pastor.

Second (colored), Pond St., org'd 1834. J. D. Veney, pastor.

FRIENDS.

Friends' Society, N. Main, cor. Meeting St., org'd 1701.

JEWISH.

Congregation Sons of Israel and David, 98 Weybosset St., org'd 1877. ———, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Presiding Elder, Rev. Micah J. Talbot, D.D., Providence District.

Asbury, Hewes, nr. N. Main St., org'd 1868. H. B. Cady, pastor.

Broadway, 103 Broadway, org'd 1851. C. L. Goodell, pastor.

Chestnut-st., Chestnut, cor. Clifford St., org'd 1798. Joseph Hollingshead, pastor.

Cranston-st., Odd Fellows' hall, 441 Cranston St., org'd 1882. W. H. Stetson, pastor.

Hope-st., Hope, cor. Power St., org'd 1832. W. V. Morrison, pastor.

Mathewson-st., Mathewson, nr. Westminster St., org'd 1848. Wm. T. Worth, pastor.

St. Paul's, Plain, cor. Swan St., org'd 1856. T. J. Everett, pastor.

Trinity, Broad, cor. Major St., org'd 1859. G. W. Anderson, pastor.

MISSIONS.

America-st. (Baptist), America, cor. Asia St.

Branch-ave. (Baptist), Ashton St.

Broadway (Methodist Episcopal), 1055 High St.

Free Baptist (Free-will Baptist), Potter's Ave.

Gorton Hall Christian (Methodist Episcopal), Potter's Ave., nr. Cranston St.

Hope, S. Main, cor. James St.

India Point (Baptist), Tockwotton St.

Jefferson-st. Church, Smith, cor. Ruggles St.

Mt. Pleasant (Baptist), Chalkstone, nr. Academy Ave.

Union Sea and Land, "ashore and afloat." Rev. C. H. Plummer, 108 John St., sup't.

NEW JERUSALEM.

New Jerusalem Church, Broad, cor. Linden St., org'd 1840. Warren Goddard, jun., pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First, Clifford, cor. Claverick, org'd 1872. — — —, pastor.
United Presbyterian, Broadway, nr. Sabin St., org'd 1847. M. S. McCord, pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hendricken, D.D.

Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, High, cor. Fenner St., org'd 1837. Edifice not completed; services are held at the Pro-Cathedral.

Church of the Assumption, Potter's Ave., nr. Cranston St., org'd 1871. M. M. Clune, pastor.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, West River, cor. Capwell St., org'd 1857. John Keegan and John E. Gormley, pastors.

Pro-Cathedral, Broad, cor. Foster St. Thomas F. Hendricken, bishop; J. V. Brennan, J. F. McDonough, James Coyle, William Stang, pastors.

St. Edward's, Geneva, org'd 1867. James A. Finnigan, pastor.

St. John's, Atwell's Ave., cor. Sutton St., org'd 1870. J. J. McCabe, J. C. Walsh, pastors.

St. John's French, Harrison, opp. Lester St., org'd 1878. C. P. Gaboury, pastor.

St. Joseph's, Hope, cor. Arnold St., org'd 1853. Wm. B. Cleary, Thos. M. Sheerin, and John B. Nagle, pastors.

St. Mary's, Broadway, cor. Barton St., org'd 1853. R. J. Sullivan, W. B. Meenan, James Murphy, pastors.

St. Michael's, Prairie Ave., org'd 1867. M. A. Wallace, Michael J. Cooke, pastors.

St. Patrick's, State, nr. Smith St., org'd 1841. C. Hughes, John Hart, pastors.

SECOND ADVENT.

Second-Advent Meeting. A few persons of this denomination meet at Bassett Hall, 491 High St.

SWEDISH.

Swedish Christian Association, 70 Weybosset St.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Emmanuel Church, Slade Hall, Washington, cor. Eddy St.

UNITARIAN.

First Congregational, Benefit, cor. Benevolent St., org'd 1728. Thos. R. Slicer, pastor.

Olney-street Congregational, Olney, opp. Pratt St., org'd 1878. Alfred Manchester, pastor.

Westminster Congregational, Mathewson, nr. Westminster St., org'd 1828. Augustus Woodbury, pastor.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Mediator, Cranston, cor. Burgess St., org'd 1840. H. W. Rugg, pastor.

First, Greene, cor. Washington St., org'd 1821. H. I. Cushman, pastor.

VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Advent Christian, Hammond St., nr. Division, org'd 1871. N. P. Cook, pastor.

African Union, Clayton St., org'd 1856. D. Johnson, pastor.

Church of the Yahveh, Pearl, cor. Lockwood St., org'd 1850. Lemuel Osler, pastor.

Gospel Free Church (Independent), Unity Hall, 275 High St., org'd 1881. A. H. Sweetser, pastor.

Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 281 High St., org'd 1869. F. M. Sheehy, elder.

Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), L. V. St., org'd 1874; inc. June 1, 1874. W. A. Jackson, pastor.

Seamen's Bethel, Wickenden, near Bridge St., org'd 1841. E. S. Burroughs, pastor.

Churchill Memorial Fund was established in 1881, under the auspices of the Rhode-Island Women's Club, which desired to testify by some enduring memorial its sorrow for the loss of Mrs. Elizabeth K. Churchill, who died March 7, 1881, and its grateful appreciation, not only of her enthusiastic devotion to the interests of the Club, but of her entire life-work, which was an unceasing effort to right wrongs, and help on in every way the truest welfare of others. The income of the Fund is expended in the interest of the working-women of Providence, under the direction of the officers of the R. I. Women's Club, and thus far has been appropriated for a course of lectures to women of this class, a work started in 1880 by Mrs. Churchill. These lectures, for which a nominal fee is asked, consist of practical talks on the various concerns of daily life, and cannot fail to be of use to those who lack proper training for the accomplishment of everyday duties and for prompt action in sudden emergencies.

Cincinnati, Rhode-Island Society of, org. in 1783 and chartered in 1814, was formed to preserve in some permanent form a record of those early patriots who were engaged in the struggle for American independence. The society was composed of 71 original members, chiefly army officers,

whose descendants inherited the right of membership. A portion of the hereditary members, about 25, met in December, 1877, and org. with the purpose of imbuing new life and vigor into the society. Sec'y, Henry E. Turner, M.D., Newport.

City Building (new).—See City Hall.

City Building (old), Market Sq., built, by lottery, for a market-house in 1773. Third story added by St. John's Lodge (Masonic) in 1797. The building was gradually absorbed for municipal purposes, and afforded cramped accommodation for the various city offices until their removal to the new City Hall in 1878. The building is leased for a term of ten years from Jan. 1, 1880, to the Board of Trade.

City Government is vested in a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 40 councilmen, chosen by 10 wards. Annual election in November. Offices for the most part in City Hall, Dorrance St., at the head of Exchange Pl.

City Hall, a magnificent granite building in the Renaissance style, erected at a cost of \$1,034,000, on the sq. bounded by Dorrance, Washington, Eddy, and Fulton Sts. Here most of the departments of the City Government have their offices. The excavation of the lot began Oct. 19, 1874; corner-stone laid June 24, 1875; dedicated Nov. 14, 1878. The building is very complete in its appointments, and is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. (Saturdays, 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.) Permission must be obtained from the City Messenger in the building to see the Reception Room,

Battery Room (Aldermen's and Council Chambers when either board is not in session), and to ascend to the dome — 127 ft. high, from which the most extensive view of the city can be obtained. The main entrance is on Dorrance St., above which, on a pediment of the second story, is a granite bust of Roger Williams. In front is the Soldiers' Monument and Exchange Pl.

City Officers for 1882.

City Election, fourth Tuesday in November.

Mayor. — Wm. S. Hayward.

City Clerk. — Henry V. A. Joslin.

City Auditor. — Jas. M. Cross.

City Treasurer. — Benj. Tripp.

City Solicitor. — Nicholas Van Slyck.

Judge of the Municipal Court — Amasa S. Westcott.

Clerk of the Municipal Court. — George B. Nichols.

Chief of Police. — Benjamin H. Child.

Supt. of Health and City Registrar. — Edwin M. Snow.

Recorder of Deeds. — Gustavus A. Williamson.

Chief Engineer of the Fire-Dept. — Oliver E. Greene.

Fire-Marshal. — E. M. Jenckes.

Supt. of Public Buildings. — Obadiah Slade.

Supt. of Lights. — Samuel B. Swan.

City Engineer. — Samuel M. Gray.

Supt. of Public Schools. — Daniel Leach.

Harbor-Master. — Daniel Joslin.

Overseer of the Poor. — George W. Wightman.

Sealer of Weights and Measures. — Franklin Olds.

City Sergeant and Messenger. — Edward S. Rhodes.

City Registrar. — See Supt. of Health.

City Seal. — April 6, 1834, the City Council, then in the second year of existence, passed the following ordinance: "Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Providence that the following be the device of the seal of said city, to wit: around the margin of the same a raised circle containing the words 'Seal of the city of Providence;' within which a narrower circle containing in the upper half thereof the words 'Founded 1636,' and in the lower half thereof the words 'City incorporated 1832;' within which circle a device referring to the landing of the first settlers in Providence, representing a point of land on the bank of the river covered with forest-trees, beneath which a group of savages are awaiting the approach of a canoe containing Roger Williams and his companions; above which device, and immediately within the inner circle aforesaid, the words 'What cheer?'" This seal has, in the course of time, undergone some modifications. It will be noticed that the "raised circle" now contains in the upper half thereof the words "Seal of the city of Providence" and in the lower half thereof the words, "Founded 1636" and "Incorporated 1832." This arrangement of the words does away with the "narrower circle" spoken of. The central device has also been somewhat altered, and now represents the canoe containing Roger Williams as arrived at Slate Rock, upon which are grouped the Indians in friendly attitudes.

Clam-Bakes.—These essentially Rhode-Island institutions may be patronized at most of the shore resorts along the bay. The bake is usually made in primitive fashion on a rude floor of stones, previously heated by a wood fire built upon it. A thin layer of seaweed is put upon the heated stones; then the clams are piled up, and spread with another thin layer of seaweed. The whole is then covered with canvas to retain the heat and steam. Green corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, together with fried clams, fish, lobster, and watermelon, are furnished as accessories to the clam dinner, the uniform price of which is 50 cts.

Cleansing is one of the most important departments of Lewando's French Dye House, 270 Westminster St. The process employed by this house is the invention of M. Jolly of Paris; and Lewando, it is said, "has the whole field of New England to himself." It was introduced here by Lewando, and is carried on at the present time by two Frenchmen who served under Jolly in Paris. It is known as the dry process, and by its means all the most delicate fabrics, laces, feathers, silks, etc., can be cleansed without injury to the texture or colors.

Clothing is in the present state of civilization one of the requisites of human comfort and one of the chief adornments of mankind. And clothing, ready-made or made to order, can be obtained nowhere in the world to better advantage than at the establishment of Macullar, Parker, & Company, 112 Westminster St. A brief sketch of this firm is given

elsewhere under the heading, "Macullar, Parker, & Company."

Club-Houses.—Hope Club, 292 Benefit St.; Rhode-Island Club, 171 Broad St.; Union Club, 90 S. Main St. Admission only on invitation by members.

Commercial Club, was org. in 1878 to advance the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Providence by means of social intercourse and the interchange of opinion among the members. It holds monthly dinners. The prest. is Wm. B. Weeden; sec'y, Wm. P. Chapin, and treas. Herbert W. Ladd.

Commercial Statistics, 1881.

Tonnage of Port, Dec. 31: 114 sailing-vessels, 15,358.90 tons; 26 steam-vessels, 17,779.11 tons.

Foreign entries at Custom House for the year 1881: 100 vessels (32 American), 5,094 coastwise arrivals, brought 255,887 bales cotton, 32,943 bales wool, 12,039 barrels flour, 773,852 tons coal, 1,266,359 bushels grain.

Foreign Imports: Lumber, 3,596,489 ft.; shingles, 13,408,750; laths, 5,702,700; salt, 5,181,808 lbs.; logwood, 1,976,760 lbs.; molasses, 158,983 gals.

Domestic Imports: Cotton, 327,955 bales; wool, 87,603 bales; flour, 259,915 bbls.; corn, 1,684,447 bushels; oats, 362,240 bushels; wheat, 10,870 bushels; meal, 18,020 bushels; bran, 451,535 bushels; malt, 204,087 bushels; coal, 787,845 tons. — *Prov. Journal*.

Common Council for 1882.

J. Carter Brown Woods, *Prest.*
Daniel F. Hayden, *Clerk*.

Ward 1.—George L. Claffin, Stillman White, Nathan H. Baker, Wm. T. Nicholson.

Ward 2. — J. Carter B. Woods, John M. Rounds, Pardon Wilbur, Wm. B. Weeden.

Ward 3. — Thomas A. Millett, Fitz Herbert Peabody, Arnold Green, Wm. Ames.

Ward 4. — James McNally, Frederick E. Anthony, George K. Phillips, D. Russell Brown.

Ward 5. — James H. Tower, John W. Angell, James G. Whitehouse, Henry F. Richards.

Ward 6. — Fred. I. Marcy, Alfred S. Potter, Edward R. Wheeler, Joseph S. G. Cobb.

Ward 7. — John W. Tillinghast, Benjamin E. Kinsley, Joseph H. Fanning, William A. Spicer.

Ward 8. — Alfred A. Harrington, Franklin A. Chase, Henry C. Clark, Daniel Perrin.

Ward 9. — George H. Slade, John McAuslan, James K. Trask, John McWilliams.

Ward 10. — James B. Foyer, John Morris, John Cassidy.

Constitution Hill, a slope of which Stamper's Hill is a continuation, is the part of N. Main St. bet. Mill and Benefit Sts.

Cork Hill was the once familiar title of what is now known as the Brook-st. District. It received this name presumably from the nationality of its inhabitants.

Cotton Manufacture. — The earliest attempt to manufacture cotton in Providence was about the year 1788. Daniel Anthony, Andrew Dexter, and Lewis Peck formed a partnership to make "homespun cloth;" and from an English model obtained in Beverly, Mass., they constructed a spinning-jenny, "which was first set up in a private house, and afterwards removed to the market-house chamber in Providence,

and operated there." Soon after they constructed a carding-machine and a spinning-frame, and also had a loom built under the direction of Joseph Alexander, a native of Scotland. All this machinery was crude, and did not work well. The spinning-frame was removed to Pawtucket, and operated by water-power, and soon after was sold to Moses Brown of Providence. William Almy and Smith Brown, under the patronage of Moses Brown, with this machine and others they had purchased from various parties, carried on the manufacture in Pawtucket; but, owing to the clumsiness of the machinery, found it unprofitable. In 1790, when affairs were in this condition, a young Englishman named Samuel Slater, who was skilled in the cotton manufacture, and had then been but a few months in the country, was engaged by Moses Brown to come to Pawtucket. Slater found the machines of Almy & Brown too imperfect to work satisfactorily, so he proceeded to construct machines after the English models. Having no plans or drawings, he had to rely entirely on his memory; yet after much labor and many discouragements he finally succeeded. This was the first thoroughly successful attempt to manufacture cotton in America with the machines invented by Arkwright and Hargreaves. Almy, Brown, & Slater formed a partnership, and carried on their business at Pawtucket for many years, and also built factories on other available sites in the neighborhood. Notwithstanding the fact that the manufacture was begun in Pawtucket, Providence has reaped

the greatest benefit from it. Providence was the natural centre of operations, and became the market where the buying and selling, the making and importing of supplies for the factories, were conducted. To this fact, more than any other, is due the growth of the city. Under the direction of Slater and his partners, and the men they had trained, many factories were built on all the streams centring at Providence, and mills were also built in adjoining districts, in Massachusetts and Connecticut. In 1811 there were 17 cotton-mills in Providence and vicinity, and 5 in course of construction; and in adjoining towns in Rhode Island there were 8, and 5 being erected. In 1812, within a radius of 30 miles from Providence there were 53 factories, — 33 in Rhode Island, and 20 in Massachusetts. Since then the business has constantly increased in amount. The offices of many companies operating mills in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and elsewhere, are located in Providence. In 1860, 77 cotton-mills located outside the city limits were owned in Providence. The chief mills within the city limits are: Providence Steam Mill, established by Samuel Slater and others in 1827; Oriental Mills, Admiral cor. Whipple St.; Elmwood Cotton Mills, Mawney St.; the factories of B. B. & R. Knight on Carpenter St. and Broad St.; and the factories of the Fletcher Manuf. Co., Charles St. (See article on Manufactures.)

Courts.

United-States Circuit Court sits at the Post-Office and Custom-House Building, Weybosset St., June 15 and Nov. 15.

United-States District Court,

first Tuesday in February and August.

Supreme Court, fourth Monday in March and first Monday in October, Prov. County Court House.

Court of Common Pleas, first Monday in March, June, Sept., and Dec., Prov. County Court House.

Municipal Court sits at the City Hall for probate business every Tuesday, and holds terms, to hear appeals from the Police Court, four times a year; namely, on the second Wednesday in March, June, Sept., and Dec.

Police Court sits daily, at 8 A.M., at the Central Station, Canal, cor. Haymarket St.

Justice Court sits daily, at 9 A.M., at the Central Station.

Court House of Providence County, Benefit, cor. College St., is an imposing structure of Danvers face-brick, with Connecticut brown-stone trimmings, and an underpinning of Quincy granite. The building, begun in June, 1875, was dedicated Dec. 18, 1877. Its style is based upon the French Gothic order of architecture. There is much artistic carving noticeable, particularly upon the corbel of the oriel window on College St., facing Market Sq., and around the capitals of the polished granite columns at the porches. Above the main entrance rises a tower 200 ft. in height, which contains a fine clock. The interior of the building is handsomely fitted up, and comprises rooms for the common pleas and supreme courts, offices of the judges, clerks of the courts, and other county officers, waiting-rooms, and other apartments. On the second floor is a law-library, ceiled throughout, and capable of accommodating 50,000 vols. The

cost of the building was about \$225,000, and with land and furniture \$175,000 more. Stone & Carpenter, architects.

Cove, The, is an elliptical basin, about a mile in circumference, lying in the geographical centre of the city. It was formerly an irregular body of water, navigable for vessels of considerable tonnage; but from time to time its area has been reduced by filling in the surrounding low lands. Its sides are built up with stone, and finished by an iron fence. The basin is fed by two small mill-streams, the Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck Rivers; and the Providence River flows outward to the south. Mud accumulates here very rapidly, owing to the refuse flowing down from the mills, and to sewers which empty here. Dredging has been attempted at great expense, and with unsatisfactory results; and propositions for converting the Cove and surrounding lands wholly to railroad purposes are under discussion.

Cove Lands, The, are large tracts of territory, lying N. and N.-W. of the Cove basin, which were formerly flowed by tide-water. Most of this has been filled in for railroad and building purposes, but quite an area of marshy lowlands still remains. The city's right to these lands was purchased from the State in 1875, at a cost of \$200,000.

Cove Promenade, The, encircles the Cove, and has a general width of 80 ft. It is adorned by fine shade-trees, provided with comfortable seats, and in the evening is well-lighted by numerous gas-lamps; but the effluvia rising from the Cove at low tide,

and its proximity to the railroads, render it an unpopular place of resort.

Custom Clothing, or "merchant-tailoring," is one of the chief departments of Macullar, Parker, & Company's establishment, which is described in its alphabetical place.

Custom House, The, Weybosset, cor. Custom-House St., is a fine granite structure, three stories in height, opened in 1857. It cost about \$225,000. Here upon the upper floors may be found the Internal-Revenue Office, the United-States Court Room, and rooms for the judges and other government officials. The lower story is devoted to the uses of the Post-Office Department. This department re-arranged and refurnished its quarters in 1880, putting in at that time, among other improvements, over 1,500 brass letter-boxes, secured by Yale locks.

Dalrymple Drinking Fountain is an ornamental work of iron in Roger Williams Park, presented to the city by Clark Dalrymple in 1881.

Debt of Providence.—See Providence.

Dental Society, The Rhode-Island, established in 1878. Its object is "to create a more fraternal intercourse, to facilitate the interchange of ideas," and to promote the progress of the theory and practice of the dental profession. Any respectable practising dentist, above the age of 21 years, may become a member of the association. The society's library contains the latest dental works and reviews. Dr. A. W.

Buckland was the first president of this organization, which holds quarterly meetings, at which papers are read and discussed, and the general business of the society transacted. L. L. Buckland, D.D.S., sec'y.

Design, Rhode-Island School of, 283 Westminster St. (Hoppin Homestead Bl'd'g), promotes the advancement of art-education by instructing artisans and students in drawing, painting, designing, modelling, etc., at cost. Lecture and art exhibitions are given. Instruction in art-needlework is also furnished. About 195 students attend its day and evening sessions. Open from October to May. E. Rose, principal.

Dexter Asylum, Hope St., testifies to the generosity of the late Ebenezer Knight Dexter, who, at his decease in 1824, left about 40 acres of land and \$60,000, to establish a home for the poor of Providence. The building, of painted brick with granite basement, consists of a main building five stories high, and two wings each three stories in height. Beside the necessary rooms for inmates, sup't and family, and for reception-rooms, it contains a chapel in the third story. The well-cultivated lands, which furnish fine vegetables for the city market, are surrounded by a stone wall, 8 ft. high, and 3 ft. thick at the base, — according to the conditions of the bequest. On the Hope-st. side, the wall within a few years has been lowered, and finished by a capping of granite. The institution, apparently admirably conducted, accommodates over a hundred inmates. John M. Knowles, sup't.

Dexter Donation, The, comprises the Dexter Training-Ground, the land on which the Dexter Asylum now stands, and other property, real and personal, devised to the town in 1824 by Ebenezer Knight Dexter, for the support and maintenance of the poor.

Dexter Training-Ground, a part of the "Dexter Donation," was reserved and appropriated by the will of Ebenezer Knight Dexter, for a training-ground. It is a grassy enclosure of about 9 1-12 acres, west of Dexter St., near High St., and is now seldom used for military purposes.

Dispensaries.

Homœopathic Dispensary, rear of 307 Westminster St., furnishes gratuitous medical advice from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., daily, and surgical advice once a week at the same hours. When medicine is furnished, a small charge is made. A dental department for poor people is also maintained in connection with this charity.

Providence Dispensary, The, furnishes medical advice and medicines free of charge to parties supplied by subscribers with tickets. J. B. Branch, sec'y, 20 Market Sq.

Dodge's Boston Dye-House, established many years ago, and familiar to all Providence people, was succeeded a few years since by the Lewando's French Dye-House, which has its office at 270 Westminster St., adjoining Music Hall.

"Dorr's Hill," or **"Dorr's Lane"** as it was formerly called, named from the Dorr estate situated upon it, is a part of Bowen

St., bet. Benefit and Congdon Sts. It is so steep as to be impassable for vehicles, rising as it does 20 1-7 ft. in each 100 ft.; its summit at Congdon St. is 164 ft. above high-water mark.

Drinking-Fountain, on Angell St., nr. Brown, was a gift to the city by Frank E. Richmond.

Drinking - Fountains. — For whatever it may possess in the way of ornamental and artistic drinking-fountains, the city is indebted to the generosity of private individuals. A few pumps are still standing in the older portions of the city, relics of a past generation; and, since the introduction of Pawtuxet water, faucets have been attached to various lamp-posts centrally located; while, for the convenience of horses, iron drinking-troughs of excellent construction have been distributed throughout the city. See Athenæum Drinking-Fountain, Dalrymple Drinking-Fountain, and Drinking-Fountain.

Dyeing, with the most perfect results in all the various branches, is done by the long-established Lewando's French Dye-House, office 270 Westminster St. No one not familiar with the large works at Watertown, Mass., can form any idea of the innumerable sizes, shapes, and uses of the articles which are cleansed and dyed there. The process peculiar to the house obviates all necessity of taking to pieces the garments, which was formerly done at great cost and oftentimes with serious damage. The dyeing of all goods that can be dyed by modern processes is done in the most acceptable manner by the Lewando Dye-House.

Dyerville, chiefly a manufacturing village, belonged formerly to the town of North Providence, but now forms a part of the Tenth Ward.

East Side is a name applied to the territory lying E. of the Prov. and Moshassuck Rivers. It rises abruptly from the river, in some places to a height of 200 ft. Brown University, Dexter Asylum, Hope Reservoir, Friends' School, Prospect Terrace, Butler Hospital, Swan-Point and North cemeteries, and many elegant private residences, are in this district. It is the oldest portion of the city. Area, 3 sq. miles.

Elevators for People. — The introduction of vertical railways in buildings has already gained such a foothold in this and all other cities that few people realize how recently they were introduced. It is only ten years ago since the first passenger-elevator was made use of in Providence. This was in the Wheaton & Anthony Building, at No. 65 Westminster St. This was soon followed by one in the Woods Building, cor. of College and Main Sts. Both were built by the Whittier Machine Co. of Boston, who have since built many fine elevators for noteworthy buildings throughout the United States. In Providence, among the buildings in which are elevators made by the Whittier Co., are the Vaughan Building, Callender, McAuslan, & Troup, Equitable Insurance Co., Dyer-street Block, Daniels Building, and Woods Building.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of, Providence Lodge, No. 14, instituted in 1831, holds regular Sunday-evening

sessions at its rooms, 21 Weybosset. It is a secret benevolent organization. Its membership exceeds 100, and is confined chiefly to actors and friends of the theatrical profession, in common with lodges of this order in other cities.

Elmhurst. See Female Academy of the Sacred Heart.

Elmwood is the local name of that part of the Ninth Ward W. of Broad St. This district, in the southern part of the city, was received from Cranston in 1868. The building formerly used as the Cranston town-clerk's office is still standing at the cor. of Potter's Av. and Greenwich St. Elmwood contains many handsome residences, several large ice-ponds, Adelaide Grove, and Roger Williams Park.

Employment Society, The Providence, was formed in 1837, chartered in 1850, to furnish employment to indigent needlewomen at a fair compensation. Sewing-schools were established by its efforts, and were continued until within a few years. Orders for all kinds of needlework are taken at the rooms, 238 Westminster St.

Engineers' Association of Rhode Island, org. in December, 1879, and incorporated in 1881, was established with a view to protect the interests of competent engineers, and has for its aim "the better security and protection to life and property in the management and handling of steam boilers and engines." The society discountenances strikes *in toto*. It has 90 members, membership being limited to stationary

and marine engineers; and only persons thoroughly competent in their profession are admitted into the association. These pay a monthly fee of 50 cts. The society possesses a well-selected library of mechanical and scientific works, and holds weekly meetings at 41 Westminster St. Sec'y, Henry D. Cozens, Court House.

Engine Manufacturers. — See Harris-Corliss engine-works.

Enlistment Office, U. S. A., 25 N. Main St., enrolls for military service able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 35 years.

Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Co. is the second largest joint-stock fire and marine insurance co. in Rhode Island; the largest being the Providence Washington, noticed elsewhere. Although the Equitable is the youngest, it is one of the most prosperous, of the joint-stock co.'s. It was org. in 1860, the president being the Hon. Thomas G. Turner, who had been governor of the State the preceding year. The stockholders were chiefly the personal friends of the president and the first secretary, Augustus M. Turner. The original capital was \$100,000; and this was increased first in 1864 to \$200,000; again in 1872 to \$300,000. In the latter year occurred the great Boston fire, which involved the Equitable in a loss of \$305,000, although its assets were only \$345,000. This was a severe test of the strength and integrity of the Co.; but the result was in every way creditable, every loss being unequivocally met and promptly paid in full. From that time its progress has been almost uninterrupted; its

gross assets on Jan. 1, 1882, amounting to \$463,051; while its gross liabilities, excluding its capital, were only \$86,549, and its net surplus was \$31,511. The Co. owns its own building, known as the Equitable Building, on the cor. of Custom-House and Weybosset Sts. It is an attractive and well-constructed iron-front structure, wholly occupied by offices on the various floors, all of which are made readily accessible by a Whittier passenger-elevator. The building, besides being an ornament to the city, and providing commodious and conveniently situated offices for the Co., proves to be also a good investment. Mr. Turner was president for 15 years, until his death in 1875. His successor was Frederick W. Arnold, who had previously been the secretary for 14 years, having succeeded Mr. Turner about a year after the Co. was organized. Mr. Arnold has therefore been connected with the Co. upwards of 21 years. The sec'y is James E. Tillinghast, who was elected in 1875, after eight years' service in the employ of the Equitable.

Exchange Place, a broad sq. (900 ft. long), extends from Washington Row to Dorrance St. At the W. end stand the City Hall and Soldiers' Monument. The Union R. R. Depot fills the N. side. Opposite are the Butler Exchange, and many wholesale houses. Engine-Station No. 1 faces the City Hall. Many military and other reviews are held in this place.

Excursions.—During the summer season ample opportunities are afforded for visiting the various shore resorts and

other attractive localities in and about the city. Excellent steamers ply at frequent intervals up and down the bay, stopping at all important points. Several of these are reached by railroads, which issue excursion-tickets. Enjoyable trips to nearer points of interest in the suburbs may be taken in the open horse-cars. Newport and Block Island are within 2 and 4 hours' sail, respectively, from the city. A ride by rail of a little more than an hour brings one to Narragansett Pier, which is also reached by steamer from Newport. Mt. Hope, the ancient seat of the famous Indian chief, King Philip, may be visited by the boats of the Fall River Steamboat Co. Rocky Point, with its mammoth dining-hall for shore dinners, lofty tower, summer theatre, groves, and other attractions, is distant but an hour from the city. Other noticeable shore resorts are Oakland Beach, Buttenwood, Bullock's Point, Riverside, Silver Spring, Ocean Cottage, and Field's Point, the last mentioned elsewhere.

Executive Department, City Hall, open from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. The mayor transacts business from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Express Charges.

For the transportation of any article weighing not more than three hundred pounds from one place to another within the city, not exceeding one mile, 30 cts.

For the transportation of any article weighing as aforesaid, more than one mile, 50 cts.

For each additional article weighing as aforesaid, 15 cts.

All distances shall be computed by straight lines on the map of

the city; and each owner or driver having charge of such express-wagon shall at all times, when using the same, have a copy of said map in said wagon, which shall be exhibited when demanded.

Express Companies.

Adams, Dorrance St., cor. Broad.

Earle & Prew, 66 Eddy St.

Erie and New England, Washington St., cor. Eddy.

New Express Co., 17 Eddy St.

Farmer & Co., E. G., successors to Farmer, Livermore, & Co., are the only steel-engravers in Rhode Island, and one of the few firms in this line whose customers extend throughout the United States. They have been established four years, and have already earned a reputation for executing the highest grades of steel-engraving. The senior partner, E. G. Farmer, jun., has been in this same business for 12 years, having been connected at various times with the American and Continental Bank-Note Companies of New York, and with John A. Lowell & Co. of Boston. The premises of E. G. Farmer & Co. include the third floor of the Rose Building, a fine brick structure with granite trimmings, situated at No. 13 Custom-house St., directly opposite the Custom House. The equipment of the establishment embraces all the machinery and appliances requisite for executing all varieties of steel-engraving for corporations, societies, firms, and individuals. Bonds, certificates of stock, stationery, wedding and social invitations, business and personal cards, circulars, etc., comprise part of the regular work

constantly doing; while elaborate engraving for programmes, *menus*, and special occasions, is promptly and exquisitely executed. Steel-engraving has become recognized as one of the fine arts; and, in order to compete successfully with all firms, E. G. Farmer & Co. constantly employ noted and artistic designers, and experienced and skilled engravers, use the best materials, and put the finest finish on all their work.

Federal Hill, north-west of Broadway, on the W. side, reaches its highest eminence of about 75 ft. nr. the Federal-st. School.

Female Academy of the Sacred Heart.—See Sacred Heart.

Female Charitable Society, org. in 1800, applies the income of an invested fund to the relief of needy and deserving women. Mrs. C. C. Carrington, sec'y.

Ferry.—A ferry has been in operation for many years from James St. (East Side) to Ship St. (West Side). The toll is 2 cents. The ferry-boat is simply a large rowboat accommodating some half-dozen persons besides the oarsman.

Field's Point, 3 miles from Great Bridge, came into possession of the town in 1825, and in 1868 became a part of Ward IX. It comprises a farm of 37 acres, occupied by the sentinel for a quarantine-station and by the small-pox hospital. The latter, a white cottage on a bluff overlooking the water, has received but two patients in the last nine years. Most of the farm is leased as a shore resort, where shore dinners are served daily during the excur-

sion season. Reached by the Continental line of steamers. The "point" is a narrow strip of land, extending almost to the opposite shore, and forming a natural boundary bet. the harbor and the bay.

Fire-Alarm Boxes.

2. On the pole cor. Wayland and Angell Sts.

3. On pole cor. Hope and Bowen Sts.

4. No. 6 Engine-Station.

5. On pole cor. Governor and Williams Sts.

6. On pole cor. East and Coles Sts.

7. No. 15 Engine-Station, Wickenden St.

8. On building cor. S. Main and Pike Sts.

9. On pole cor. Ives and India Sts.

10. On pole E. River St, nr. S. Angell St.

12. No. 2 Engine-Station, S. Main St.

13. On pole cor. Congdon St., opp. Bowen.

14. City Building, Market Sq.

15. No. 5 Engine-Station, N. Main St.

16. On pole cor. Martin and Charles Sts.

17. Cor. Cove and Merrill Sts.

18. On pole cor. Lockwood and Plain Sts.

19. On pole cor. Camp and Locust Sts.

21. On pole Benefit St. opp. Benevolent St.

23. On pole cor. Union and Washington Sts.

24. No. 7 Engine-Station, Richmond St.

25. On building cor. Point and Chestnut Sts.

26. On building cor. Potter's Av. and Eddy St.

27. On pole junc. Point and Friendship Sts.

28. On pole cor. Gilmore and Lester Sts.

29. On pole cor. Ship and Dyer Sts.

31. On pole cor. Camp and Olney Sts.

32. On pole junc. Clifford and Dyer Sts.

34. On pole cor. Stewart and Pond Sts.

35. No. 8 Engine-Station, Harrison St.

36. On pole cor. Westfield and Harrison Sts.

37. On pole cor. Willow and Sycamore Sts.

38. On building cor. Smith and Jefferson Sts.

39. On pole at railroad crossing, Charles St.

41. On stable cor. Meeting and Benefit Sts.

42. On pole cor. Bassett and Claverick Sts.

43. On pole cor. Beacon and Plain Sts.

45. On pole cor. Broadway and Knight St.

46. On New Market Building, High St.

47. On building cor. Jackson and Fountain Sts.

48. On pole cor. Martin St. and Douglass Av.

51. On pole junc. Sexton and N. Main Sts.

52. On W. front Prov. Machine Co.'s building, Eddy St.

53. On pole cor. Cranston and Messer Sts.

54. On pole cor. Broadway and Tobey St.

56. On pole cor. Atwell's Av. and Dean St.

57. No. 12 Engine-House, cor. Smith and Orms Sts.
58. On pole cor. Atwell's Av. and Manton Av.
61. No. 4 Engine-Station, Mill St.
62. On pole cor. Prairie Av. and Public St.
63. On pole 49 Dahlia St.
64. On building cor. Mathewson and Westminster Sts.
65. On pole cor. Atwell's Av. and America St.
67. On pole cor. Manton Av. and Julian St.
68. On pole cor. Jackson Av. and Hamilton St.
71. Cor. Sabin and Mathewson Sts.
72. On pole, Trinity Sq.
73. On pole junc. High St. and Broadway.
74. On pole cor. Fountain and Dean Sts.
75. On E. front Steam Fire-Engine House, R. I. Locomotive Works.
76. No. 14 Engine-Station, Putnam St.
81. On pole cor. Prairie Av. and Lockwood St.
82. Fourth Police Sta'n, Knight St.
83. On pole cor. Francis and Gaspee Sts.
84. On pole cor. Chalkstone Av. and Smith St.
85. On pole cor. Fruit Hill and Manton Avs.
86. On pole opp. Dyerville Manufacturing Co.
91. On pole cor. Pitman and Gano Sts.
92. On pole cor. Eddy St. and Thurber's Av.
93. On pole, W. River St., nr. Tool Co.'s Armory.
121. Cor. Harkness Court and Weybosset St.
123. On pole junc. Cranston and Winter Sts.
124. On pole cor. Broad and Plenty Sts.
125. Butler Hospital.
126. On pole opp. 391 Atwell's Av.
127. On pole cor. Broad and Baker Sts.
128. On pole cor. Waterman and Ives Sts.
131. On pole cor. Benefit and Halsey Sts.
132. Junc. of Bishop and Willard Sts.
134. On pole cor. Branch Av. and Charles St.
135. On pole cor. Admiral and Hawkins Sts.
136. On pole cor. Elmhurst and Eaton Sts.
141. On W. front Central Station, Canal St.
142. Cor. Exchange Place and McNeal Lane.
143. On pole cor. Dudley and W. Clifford Sts.
145. Atlantic Mills (private).
151. On pole cor. of Whelden St. and Dowling Place.
152. On pole cor. Smithfield Av. and Cemetery St.
153. On pole cor. Common and Davis Sts.
154. Oriental Mills (private).
161. On pole junc. Smith and Eaton Sts.
162. On pole cor. Chalkstone and River Avs.
163. Fletcher Manufactur'g Co. (private).
164. Silver-Spring Bleachery (private).
171. On pole City Yard.
172. On pole Calais St., nr. Vitiol Works.
213. On pole cor. Reservoir Av. and Crescent St.

- 214. On pole junc. Elmwood and Reservoir Ays.
- 215. On building cor. Greenwich and Public Sts.
- 216. On pole cor. Thurber and Prairie Ays.
- 217. On pole cor. Broad and Laura Sts.
- 224. On pole cor. Academy Av. and Beaufort St.
- 227. On pole cor. Somerset and Pine Sts.
- 231. Gorham Manufactur'g Co. (private).
- 232. Cor. Westminster and Ed- dy Sts.
- 234. On pole cor. Angell and Brown Sts.
- 235. On pole cor. John and Thayer Sts.
- 236. On Engine - House, cor. Burnside and Oxford Sts.
- 241. Riverside Mills (private).
- 242. Cor. Page and Pine Sts.
- 243. Nicholson File Works (private).
- 261. Prov. Gas Co. (private).
- 272. On building cor. Broad and Pearl Sts.
- 274. On pole cor. Branch Av. and Cottage Row.
- 312. On building cor. S. Water and Crawford Sts.
- 313. On pole cor. Harkness and High Sts.
- 314. On pole cor. Ring and Courtland Sts.
- 315. Wanskuck Mills (private).
- 321. On Engine-House, Pallas St.
- 361. Elmwood Manufacturing Co. (private).
- 371. Taft & Weeden's Mill, Olneyville (private).
- 412. American Screw Co., Stev- ens St. (private).
- 421. Rear of 284 1-2 Broad St., (private).

Fire-Alarm Telegraph, The.
 —The system in use is what is known as "Gamewell's Auto- matic." It was introduced in December, 1870, at which time 50 boxes were placed in different parts of the city, communicating electrically with the various alarm bells and gongs. The number of boxes has increased from year to year, until now there are about 120. The general directions for holders of keys (who invariably reside in the vicinity of the box) are as follows : —

1. Go to the nearest box, open the door, pull the hook down as far as you can (firmly, without jerking), and then let it slide back; close the door, and remove the key.

2. If, upon going to a box to give an alarm, you hear the small bell inside ringing (which is an indication that an alarm is being sent over the wires) in all such cases count the signals being sounded, and be certain whether it is for the same fire or not; if not for the same fire, wait until the signals have entirely ceased before pulling the box.

Key-holders are cautioned : —

1. To give no alarm until the fire is certain.

2. To give no alarm for fire seen at a distance.

3. To be sure, after giving an alarm, that the door is securely closed before the box is left.

Three strokes sounded by the alarm-bells indicate the fire is out, and the department dismissed. One stroke is sounded by the alarm-bells at 12 M., and at 8.30 P. M. See heading Time.

Fire-Department, The, is as efficient and well equipped as any

in the country. Since its organization as a paid department in 1854, there has been but one conflagration of any size in the city (in 1877, loss \$450,000). It numbers 152 men (74 permanent, 78 "call-men") under the control of the chief engineer, and four assistant engineers. It consists of 15 hose-carts, 4 hook-and-ladder trucks, beside 8 steam fire-engines rarely used, as the force and supply of the water at the 1,161 hydrants, distributed throughout the city, are sufficient to subdue any ordinary fire. A valuable auxiliary is the Protective Department, maintained by the insurance-companies, to lessen the damage from water as well as fire. A fire-marshal, an office created in 1881, is empowered to examine into the causes of all fires in which valuable property has been destroyed or damaged. In 1881 there were 184 alarms, with losses aggregating only \$74,000, and with insurance of about \$260,000. For the financial year 1882-83, \$100,000 have been appropriated, or \$5,000 more than in 1881-82.

Firemen's Association.—See Providence Association of Firemen.

First Baptist Church, in a lot 1 1-6 acres in extent, N. Main, cor. Waterman St., is of wood, and was erected in 1775. Its handsome spire is 196 ft. high. The society, founded in 1638-39, chartered in 1774, claims to be the oldest Baptist organization in America. The organ, built by Hook & Hastings in 1833, was the gift of Hon. Nicholas Brown, a benefactor of Brown University. The church has been used ever since its completion for holding

the commencement exercises of Brown University.

First Congregational Church (Unitarian), The, Benefit, cor. Benevolent St., is one of the most noticeable churches in the city, owing to its prominent position and graceful steeple. A tablet on the front of the church indicates that the present edifice was built in 1816, on the site of a previous one destroyed by fire in 1814. Within the church the high, old-fashioned mahogany pulpit still remains, on each side of which are marble tablets erected to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock and the Rev. Dr. Hall, former pastors of this society. A handsome granite chapel stands in the rear of the church. It contains a Sunday-school room, parlors, and other rooms for the use of the society.

First Roman-Catholic Priest regularly settled in this city was Robert D. Woodley, who was sent here in 1827 by Benedict Fenwick, the Catholic Bishop of New England. He conducted the services in Mechanics' Hall for about 3 years, and was then succeeded by John Corry.

First Settlers of Providence, besides Roger Williams, were, Wm. Harris, John Smith, Joshua Verrin, Thos. Angell, and Francis Wickes.

First Steamboat that ever sailed on Providence River was an invention of Elisha Ormsbee of Providence in 1792. After a few trials it was abandoned.

First Universalist Church, erected in 1872, at the cor. of Green and Washington Sts., is a fine brick building, with stone trimmings, showing excellent

taste in the interior arrangement, and lighted by large, finely stained windows. Two meeting-houses belonging to this society have been erected on Westminster, cor. Union St.: the first was destroyed by fire in 1825; the second was sold in 1870, and its site is occupied by the "Boston Store."

Fletcher's Worsted Mills. — See Providence Worsted Mills.

Florence is a name familiar to Providence people by reason of the extensive advertising and general popularity of the Florence brands of knitting, etching, and filling silks made by the Nonotuck Silk Co., whose mills are in the villages of Florence and Leeds, in the town of Northampton, Mass. These silks are sold by leading dealers everywhere, and are recognized by the trade as equal to any silks made anywhere in the world. The New-England agent is Geo. D. Atkins, 18 Summer St., Boston.

Foresters, Ancient Order of, is an org'n having weekly sick-benefits, and an insurance feature; \$1,000 being paid to the family of a deceased member, and \$5 a week during sickness. There is one "court" in Providence, comprising 60 members, sec'y Jas. Abraham, 53 Bay St.; and one "court" in Olneyville, org'd in 1879.

Fort Independence, an earth-work on "Robin Hill," Field's Point, the remains of which are in fair preservation. It was thrown up for a protection to the harbor during the second war with England.

Fountains. — See Abbott-Park Fountain, Drinking - Fountains, Prospect-Terrace Fountain.

Fox Point, on the east side, juts out about 500 feet between the harbor and the river. The wharves of the New-York steamers are located on this point.

Franklin Lyceum, 62 Westminster St., was formed in 1831, and incorp'd in 1843 as a debating and literary society, and adopted its present name in the following year. In 1848 the Westminster Lyceum, a newly formed society, merged its separate title and existence in the Franklin Lyceum. Nov. 19, 1858, formal possession was taken of the rooms now occupied. These comprise a reading-room and a library of about 7,600 vols., and a hall where the Monday-evening debates are held. For nearly forty years the Lyceum has sustained a public course of lectures and other entertainments during the winter. It was unsuccessful in its lecture-course last season, and, to avoid heavy loss, gave it up after one or two entertainments. A debt which had encumbered the society was lifted a year or two ago by Frederic A. Gower, formerly the gen. agent of the Bell Telephone Co. For several years past the library has not received many additions, but just now special efforts are being made to secure a decided increase in the number of books. The Lyceum has served a most useful purpose in fitting young men for public life, its discipline in parliamentary practice alone being of sufficient value to enlist many young men in its membership. It is a well-known fact, that most of Rhode Island's prominent men in the past half-century are included in its list of members. Membership 500.

Franklin Society, The Providence, holds public meetings every alternate Tuesday at its rooms, 54 N. Main St. It was incorporated in 1823. It aims to cultivate and disseminate scientific knowledge by means of lectures and discussions. It has a cabinet of natural history, mineralogical and geological specimens, and a small valuable scientific library. C. M. Salisbury, sec'y.

Franklin Square, Atwell's Ave., cor. Bradford St., is a diminutive piece of ground, conveyed to the town in 1808, by Amos M. Atwell and others, "for some public purpose or purposes." It serves as a small breathing space for the denizens of that part of the city.

French Camp.—See Camp Street.

French Dye-House is a name used by many concerns in this country; but the one in New England to which it most legitimately belongs is Lewando's French Dye-House, established forty years ago in Boston by A. Lewando, a native Parisian. The works of this concern are in Watertown, Mass. The main office is at 17 Temple Place, Boston; and the Providence branch is at 270 Westminster St., adjoining Music Hall.

French Memorial, The.—This monument, the result of the unremitting exertions of the Rev. Frederic Denison, assisted by liberal-minded citizens, has been erected in the North Burial Ground, over the graves of the French soldiers who died on Rhode-Island soil during the Revolution. It is of Westerly granite,

consisting of a base stone 8 x 4 ft. and a ledger stone 6 x 2 ft. and 2 ft. high. The latter bears on its upper surface a French shield, and on the east side are cut the words: "Our French Allies in the Revolution;" on the west, "La Gratitude de Rhode Island." The north end panel is inscribed, "Tribute of the People. Decorated by the French Delegation, Nov. 1, 1881." The south end has a Revolutionary cartridge-box in relief, with the date 1782. The monument was dedicated July 4, 1882. A procession composed of the First Light Infantry Regiment, R. I. M.; Bon Lafayette Guard of New York; Société Gardes Lafayette; French Consul General and French Legation; French Colony of Providence, militia, bands, and invited guests,—marched through the sts. of the city to the North Burial-Ground. The monument was there unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the assembled multitude. Rev. Frederic Denison delivered an oration; addresses were made by the Hon. T. A. Doyle, Mayor Hayward, M. Le Faivre, the French Consul-General; and Prof. J. E. Guilbert read a poem in the French language. The introductory prayer and the benediction were offered by Bishop Clark.

French Visitors who attended the Yorktown celebration enjoyed the hospitality of this city Nov. 1, 1881, visited the old French camping grounds, the graves of the French soldiers in the North Burial-Ground, Brown University, and other points of interest.

Friends' Boarding-School is one of the noblest and most

richly endowed educational institutions in New England. Its 225 pupils come from twenty States, to prepare in a literary and scientific or classical course (or a combination of the two) for mercantile life or for universities and professional schools. Its founder, Moses Brown, was also a founder of Brown University. He gave, besides his personal care, nearly \$20,000, and about 50 acres of land which are now worth perhaps \$500,000. His son, Obadiah Brown, gave \$100,000, and since then benefactors in large and small sums have been numerous in all parts of the country; among them Wm. Almy, Ebenezer Metcalf, \$30,000, and a Boston lady who in 1882 gave \$30,000. The school has been able by its ample endowment to do noble work. Its foundation might be dated 1780, when Moses Brown headed a subscription by means of which the Society of Friends in 1784 began a school at Portsmouth, R.I.; but it dates merely from 1819, since which time the school has been almost uninterruptedly conducted at Providence. The grounds, buildings, and equipment should be seen by every visitor to the city. The property is cor. Hope and Lloyd Sts., about a mile from the City Hall. The 50 acres are upon an eminence 182 ft. above tide-water, and overlook the city, the rivers, and Narragansett Bay. Nearly all the towns in Rhode Island can be seen from the cupola on the main building. The main building is of brick, 220 ft. long, and contains a dining-hall, girls' schoolroom, public reception-room, parlors and nurseries, recitation-rooms, and dormitories.

An extension of brick, 76 ft. long, contains a boys' schoolroom and dormitories. "Alumni Hall," a three-story brick structure, 126 ft. long, contains on the first floor a grand public hall, besides rooms for the scientific apparatus and cabinets, the library, and reading-room; and on the upper floors dormitories for girls. There are also two gymnasiums, — one for each sex, — an enclosed place for roller-skating, ponds for bathing and skating, and academic groves of venerable trees for recreation and retreat. The equipment comprises an abundance of approved astronomical and other scientific apparatus, laboratories, art-models, a library of 6,000 volumes, six pianos, and other musical instruments, etc. Ventilation, drainage, and other sanitary precautions, are perceptible everywhere. The school takes only boarding pupils, and thus becomes the home of about 225 boys and girls; and here may well be studied the co-education system. The institution is owned by the New-England Yearly Meeting of Friends, who choose the "school committee" of 33 men and women. The faculty consists of 18 male and female instructors, librarians, etc., eight of whom are college graduates, and all of whom are chosen by reason of superior qualifications. The principal is Augustine Jones, A.M., who in 1851 graduated from this school, and later from Bowdoin College, and afterwards from the Harvard Law School, and who was the partner and executor of Gov. John A. Andrew, the Massachusetts "War Governor." He practised law in Massachusetts for 12 years, and served

in the general court for one year, and in 1879 relinquished his practice to accept his present responsible position, and has brought to the institution its greatest prosperity. It is not possible in this limited space to give the details of the workings, terms, etc., of the school, but a descriptive pamphlet can be had free by any applicant. It must be stated, however, that 25 worthy pupils receive (in scholarships) their entire board, rooms, tuition, washing, etc., free of charge; a fact which in itself indicates the character of the institution. Although managed by Friends, the school is wholly unsectarian, and one-half the pupils are of other denominations. *Brook-st. H. C.*

Friends, The Society of.—This denomination,¹ which in the last half of the 17th century suffered the severest persecution from the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies, always found an asylum and protection in Rhode Island. Mary Dyer, who has the distinction of being the only woman who suffered capital punishment in the persecutions of Friends, the world over, was a citizen of Rhode Island, the wife of Wm. Dyer, the first sec'y of Aquidneck. In the year 1672 George Fox, the founder of the sect, held a meeting in a great barn in Providence, which was thronged with people. This meeting is believed to have been the cause of the famous challenge sent by Roger Williams to George Fox, but not received, to debate in public 14 propositions from the

doctrines of Friends. The home and freedom which they found induced large numbers to settle here, until they were in numbers second only to the Baptists. They had sometimes, indeed, a controlling influence in the colony, and several of their members were governors: notable among them were Nicholas Easton, Wm. Coddington, John Wanton, and Stephen Hopkins. Hopkins was expelled from the Society because he would not liberate his only slave, in 1773, but a short time before he signed the Declaration of Independence. Nathanael Greene, the second general of the Revolution, was from these non-resistant Friends. The first manufacture of pure cotton fabrics in this country was undertaken through the capital and influence of Moses Brown, a Friend, by introducing the Arkwright machinery. This Society has now only two places of worship in the city: (1) cor. N. Main and Meeting Sts., and (2) at the Friends' Boarding-School. The first-named, a plain and unpretentious wooden structure, has been a place of worship of the Society since about 1727. An addition was made to the building in 1784-85. The town was accustomed, for a long time, to hold their meetings in this house, and a school was for many years kept in the upper part of it. A small Friends' meeting-house was built as early as 1704. The spirit of the age does not seem to favor the simple ways of Friends of the olden time, and they are decreasing in the old New-England communities. But in the West and in many other parts of the world they are adopting the methods of the world and of other churches,

¹ America was first visited by Friends when Mary Fisher and Anne Austin arrived in Boston from Barbadoes, to which island they had gone to preach the gospel the preceding year. — *Henry Chase.*

and rapidly increasing in numbers. — *Augustine Jones.*

Gas-Company, The Providence, rear of What Cheer Building, Market Sq., was chartered in 1847, and began the distribution of gas in 1849. Its works on Pike St. (East Side) have been abandoned; and Langley St. (West Side), and the south station at foot of Public St., supply gas to thirteen holders in various sections of the city. In the past year 300,000,000 cu. ft. of gas were made at the two works, about 40,000,000 of which were supplied to the city street-lights and to the City Hall.

Gas-Holders, The, generally called elsewhere "gasometers," erected by the Providence Gas Co., are covered with substantial brick buildings; the roofs of the last having tinned domes. Gas-holder No. 10, on Crary St., is of immense size; its total height from curbing of street to top of spire being 201 ft. 10 in., and its cupola 34 5-6 ft. high. Diameter of dome (outside), 136 ft. Diameter of holder, 121 ft. 6 in. It will be seen that this dome is almost as large as that of St. Peter's Church in Rome, which has a diameter of 139 ft. inside, and 148 ft. outside.

Gaspee. The, was a cruiser, commanded by Duddington, who insulted and abused the Rhode-Island colonists. In 1772, boats came off from Providence in the night, manned by colonists who burned the hated cruiser, and wounded the offending commander.

Gazette and Country Journal, The Providence, was the second newspaper founded in

Rhode Island, and the first in Providence. Its founder was Wm. Goddard; and "among its first contributors was Gov. Hopkins, who began for it his 'Account of Providence,' but called to other subjects by the excitement of the times he never went beyond the first chapter. Enough, however, was published to call out several insulting letters from Massachusetts." — *G. W. Greene's History of Rhode Island.*

It was Wm. Goddard who, when Franklin was removed from the office of sup't of the American post-office, conceived the idea of a colonial post-office, and visited all the colonies to secure their co-operation for this purpose.

General Assembly, The, or State Legislature, holds an annual session, commencing on the last Tuesday in May, at Newport, and an adjournment from the same, usually in January following, at Providence. It consists of the lieutenant-governor, who is a senator *ex-officio*, and 36 senators, one from each town in the State, and 72 representatives, apportioned among the various towns as follows: Providence, 12; Pawtucket, 6; Woonsocket and Newport, 5 each; Lincoln and Warwick, 4 each; Bristol, Burrillville, Cranston, Cumberland, Johnston, and Westerly, 2 each; and the remaining 24 towns, 1 each. The sessions in Providence, to which visitors are admitted, are held at the State House. The annual State election takes place the first Wednesday in April. The state government is inaugurated annually at Newport on the last Tuesday in May.

Geneva, a manufacturing village just within the limits of the city, was formerly, before its annexation as a part of the Tenth Ward, in the town of North Providence.

Geology of the Region near Providence. — The geological structure of the region near Providence is too complicated to be treated in any sufficient way in this volume. The following points have been selected as the most important to those who desire to get an idea of the physical conditions of the city as far as they are affected by the structure of the rocks in its neighborhood. The mainland of Rhode Island, lying between the western shore of Narragansett Bay and the Connecticut line, is mainly composed of very ancient rocks belonging to the Laurentian and Lower Cambrian series. The mainland to the eastward of the Bay, in the townships of Taunton and Little Compton, is underlaid by the same series. These ancient rocks afford building materials, sienites and limestones, iron and copper ores. These ores have been the objects of some unprofitable mining. The iron is found in considerable quantities in the township of Cumberland, it is a magnetic oxide, containing large amounts of titanium, which makes it so hard to smelt that it has never been much used. Copper is found in small quantities in Cumberland, but it is in quantities too small for profitable working. During the Revolutionary war and until after the war of 1812-15, these iron ores were used in providing cannon and shot: since that time they have fallen into disuse. The limestones of

Smithfield have been considerably used for making lime: the only hinderance to their extensive employment is the high price of fuel. The greater part of the water area of Narragansett Bay and of the surface of the most of its islands, as well as a part of the mainland beneath and near Providence, is occupied by rocks belonging to the coal measures. This set of rocks lies in a broad trough, which extends from the southern part of Newport to within about 30 miles of Boston, Mass. This series of rocks is over 7,000 feet thick, and owes its preservation to the fact that the beds were folded into a deep mountain valley or synclinal fold, so that the action of the sea and of glaciers could not wear them completely away. The deep and extensive inlets of Narragansett Bay are cut out in them, they being much softer and more easily worn away than the older rocks of the mainland. A number of coals are known to exist in these coal measures, which have been searched for in various mines, the most important of which were on the northern part of Aquidneck Island, at Cranston, and at Valley Falls. Although the coal is of the same age as the beds of anthracite in Pennsylvania, it differs from them in some important respects. It has been more changed by pressure and heat, so that it is sometimes more like graphite or plumbago than ordinary anthracite; it does not ignite readily, though when fired it makes an intense heat; where it has been mined it is found to be much disturbed in its position, so that mining work is difficult and on

the whole unprofitable. Rhode Island has been profoundly affected by glaciation, which has worn down its hills and strewn its surface with bowlders brought from the northward. — *N. S. Shaler.*

Germania Lodge of Harugari. — See German Secret Societies.

German Secret Societies. — All those below mentioned meet in Fletcher's Hall, No. 173 Westminster St.

B'nai B'rith, Independent Order of (Sons of the Covenant), a mutual benefit order of Israelites, has one lodge, Haggai Lodge, No. 32, in Providence. The sick-benefits are \$5 a week, and on the death of a member \$1,000 is paid to his heirs. These payments are provided for by death assessments and annual dues. The society numbers about 70 members. J. H. Kahn, sec'y.

Free Sons of Israel, Independent Order of, is a Jewish association, in nearly every respect identical with the B'nai B'rith. It is represented in Providence by the Providence Lodge, No. 78, and numbers nearly 80 members. David Frank, sec'y.

Harugari, German Order of. — There are two lodges belonging to this beneficial order in the city. Cheruska Lodge, No. 315, has a membership of 44, and pays to its sick and disabled members \$4 a week; the insuring of death-benefits, ranging from \$500 to \$3,000, is optional with members. Henry Sessler, sec'y. Germania Lodge, No. 266, comprises 86 members. It pays a sick-benefit of \$5 a week, and a death-benefit of \$500, collected by assessment upon members. A. H. Wagenseil, sec'y.

German Turners' Society has rooms at 29 Exchange Pl., where meetings for practice are held twice a week, business meetings on alternate Thursdays; membership, 52. Sec'y, Henry Hezel.

Golden Cross, United Order of the, a temperance organization with an insurance feature, was first instituted in Knoxville, Tenn. It is represented in Providence by two commanderies, Northern Star, No. 44, and What Cheer, No. 124, holding weekly meetings. Annual dues and death assessments sustain the organization. Providence membership, 100.

Good Templars. — See Temperance Organizations.

Grace Church, org. in 1829, first held services in the old Congregational meeting-house, cor. of Pine and Richmond Sts. In 1832 the old Providence Theatre, cor. Westminster and Mathewson Sts., was bought, and converted into a church edifice. The present free-stone Gothic building was consecrated in 1846. In 1861 a chime of 16 bells was placed in the tower. A handsome brick rectory was erected on Greene Street in 1878. In 1879 there was a "Half-Century Jubilee," in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the church, a full report of which, with many illustrations, was published in 1880. The rector is David H. Greer, D.D.

Grace-Church Cemetery. — See Cemeteries.

Grand Army of the Republic, The, is a secret semi-military organization. Soldiers and sailors of the U. S. army, navy, or marine corps, who served during the civil war, or those hav-

ing been honorably discharged therefrom after such service, are alone eligible to membership. Its objects are fraternal, charitable, and loyal. There are five posts in this city: Prescott, No. 1; Arnold, No. 4; Slocum, No. 10; Rodman, No. 12; and Ives, No. 13, — comprising in all nearly 450 men. Ass't Adjutant General, W. J. Bradford.

Great Bridge, known also as Weybosset Bridge, is remarkable only for its width, 160 ft. It connects Market Sq. with Westminster St. The station of the Union Horse R. R. Co. is on the N. side. A foot-bridge in this place is mentioned as early as 1664.

Gregory's Book, Stationery, and Job-Printing Establishment is one of the local places of business well worth visiting, as it contains a good assortment of rare, valuable, and modern books in all departments of literature, including law, medicine, mechanics, theology, education, and romance. Reference-books, such as encyclopædias, dictionaries, and atlases, are here to be seen in many editions of various prominent publishers. In the stock, it is intended to keep every thing in book-form, from the "Franklin-Sq. Library" to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and to keep it all in a manner which offers ready access for examination by patrons. The stock is chiefly new books, but a specialty is also made of buying and selling second-hand books of every kind. A large business is done in supplying Sunday-school libraries with complete outfits; this being the Rhode Island Episcopal Book Depository. This is also the agency of the Providence

Lithograph Co., whose designs are used for Sunday-school work in the International Lessons. The stationery department supplies such goods as are usually found in stationery-stores, including albums, pocket-books, gold, steel, and stylographic pens, etc. Cards and stationery are engraved or printed for weddings, balls, parties, visiting, and other purposes. The business was established under the firm name of Gregory & White, by Harry Gregory, the present proprietor, and Col. Hunter C. White, who withdrew in 1882. Mr. Gregory has been in the book-business in Providence for the past sixteen years, and has established himself as a leading bookseller in this State.

Greenhouses. — In 1875 the capital reported as invested in greenhouses in Providence was \$80,700; value of the grounds, \$160,740; surface of glass, \$86,484 sq. ft.; value of flowers sold in one year, \$28,985; value of bedding-plants, \$28,885; and, besides, gardening-work to the amount of \$17,120 was done.

Grocers' Associations. — The wholesale and retail grocery interests in this city are each represented by an association: the former by The Providence Wholesale Grocers' Association, established in 1881, which holds regular semi-monthly meetings at its rooms, in the Daniels Building, Custom House St.; E. S. Aldrich, sec'y: the latter by The Rhode-Island Grocers' and Marketmen's Association, also established in 1881, which holds regular semi-monthly meetings at its rooms, 70 Weybosset St.; A. H. Wheaton, sec'y.

Gymnasiums. — See Ladies' Sanitary Gymnasium; Work's Gymnasium; Young Men's Christian Association.

Hack-Fares. — [Established by ordinance, Jan. 1, 1875.] For each passenger within the city, not exceeding one mile, 50 cents. For each additional mile, or fraction of a mile, 25 cents. Children from four to twelve years of age, if more than one, or accompanied by an adult, half price. Under four years of age, free.

By the hour: For the first hour, \$2; each subsequent hour, \$1.50.

All distances shall be computed by straight lines on the map of the city; and each owner or driver having charge of such hackney carriage shall, at all times when using the same, have a copy of said map in said carriage, which shall be exhibited when demanded.

Baggage: One trunk and one valise, saddlebag, portmanteau, bundle, or other article used in travelling, free. Every additional trunk or other article above named, ten cents.

Halls. — The chief public halls are, Amateur Dramatic, S. Main, cor. Power St.; Bassett, 491 High St.; Carroll, 281 High St.; Cheapside, 28 N. Main St.; Conservatory, 1 Aborn St.; Eddy's, 373 High St.; Fletcher's, 173 Westminster St.; Freedom, 101 Eddy St.; Haggai, 41 Weybosset St.; Harmony, 70 Weybosset St.; Howard, 137 Westminster St.; Infantry, 116 S. Main St.; Lester, 116 Cranston St.; Lyceum, 62 Westminster St.; Masonic, What Cheer Building, Market Sq.; Moshassuck, 70 Weybosset St.; Music, 276 Westminster St.; Odd Fellows', 97

Weybosset St.; Phenix, 129 Westminster St.; Pythian, 156 Westminster St.; Slade, Washington, cor. Eddy St.; Temperance, 225 Westminster St.; Temperance, Eddy St., cor. Potter's Av.

Harbor, The, extends from Fox and India Points to Field's Point, a distance of about 2 3-4 miles. From shore to shore it measures from a quarter to three-quarters of a mile; bet. the "harbor lines" its greatest breadth is 1-2 mile. Two railroad coal-piers over 1,000 ft. long, project from either shore. "Green-Jacket" shoal, bet. Fox and India Points, takes its name from the eel-grass which grows upon it. It is a source of much annoyance to the extensive shipping-interests at those points, and efforts are being made to secure its removal.

Harris - Corliss Engine Works is one of the many local industries which have given to Providence its pre-eminence as a manufacturing city; the engine made here being now in use by great manufacturing establishments in almost every State in the Union. The works are extremely neat in appearance, and are situated on Promenade St., at the cor. of Park St., about 6 min. walk W. of the Union Depot. Employment is given here to upwards of 300 hands; and the machinery and appliances in use are surpassed by few works of its class in the world. The chief specialty is the making of steam-engines of any size from 10 to 1,000 horse-power. It is impossible in this limited space to give a description of the various shops or to give an idea of the many advantages of the Harris-Corliss

engine; but a catalogue giving views of the engine, and embodying enthusiastic testimonials from leading firms using the engines, is sent free on application. It is well known that the engine has achieved an international reputation, and performs its work with the greatest economy. A writer has said, "The Harris-Corliss engine is not of mushroom growth, nor has its perfection been the labor of a day; and to Mr. Harris belongs the credit of having advanced the standard of excellence of the representative automatic cut-off engine. Imbued with the true spirit of progress, he has retained all that was superior in the Corliss engine, and by his fertile resources rectified every known defect, and as a result produced an engine that has no successful rival." The inventor and sole manufacturer of the Harris-Corliss engine is Wm. A. Harris, who has lived in Providence for the past 36 years, and has been engaged in this industry for nearly 27 years.

Harugari.—See German Secret Societies.

Hayes Visit.—See President Hayes's Visit.

Health of Providence, The.—Providence, as shown by the death-rate in proportion to population, is a remarkably healthy city. Estimating the number of inhabitants to be 112,000, the mortality of 1881 was in the proportion of 19.12 per thousand, or one in every 52.21 inhabitants. This, as compared with other large cities where accurate records are kept, is considerably better than the average.

High School, The, a massive brick building, with stone trimmings, of much architectural beauty, cor. of Summer and Pond Sts., cost with the land about \$200,000, and was dedicated in 1878. There are nine schoolrooms in use, with accommodations for 630 pupils. Three rooms, accommodating 270 pupils, are in reserve. A hall in the third story, 64 by 108 ft., will seat about 1,400 persons. William R. Walker, architect.

Historical Societies.—See Rhode-Island Historical Societies, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Societies.

Home for Aged Men, 64 Point St., established in 1874, occupies a building with accommodation for but twelve, the present number of inmates. It is supported chiefly by yearly subscriptions and donations. It has a building-fund, and a lot of land on Elmwood Av., donated by the late Joseph J. Cooke under certain conditions, upon which it hopes to erect a "Home" at an early date. The inmates must be indigent men of American birth, of correct habits, at least 60 years of age, residents of the city for 10 years next preceding their application for admission, and for whom the sum of \$125 has been paid. Visitors admitted daily, except Sunday. *Eddy-st. H. C.*

Home for Aged Women, Tockwotton St., opp. State Reformatory School, is in a delightful situation, overlooking the harbor and bay. It was founded in 1856, and received inmates in a building formerly standing upon the site of the present handsome brick edifice, which was completed in November, 1864. It is supported

mainly by donations, collections, and from the income of an invested fund. Inmates are received upon conditions similar to those imposed by the Home for Aged Men, except that the entrance-fee is \$150, and the minimum age 65. Number of inmates, 42. Visitors admitted daily, except Sundays. *Governor-st. H. C.*

Homœopathic Dispensary.

— See Dispensaries.

Homœopathic Hospital. — A fund of \$9,000 or \$10,000 for the erection of a hospital in some part of the city, where patients may receive homœopathic treatment, has been raised through the efforts of the Ladies' Homœopathic Aid Ass'n, org'd in 1874. A very successful State Festival, the proceeds of which were added to the fund, was given by this ass'n in January last. The ladies, aided by the Rhode-Island Homœopathic Society, also maintain a Homœopathic Dispensary.

Hope Club, incorporated in 1876, occupies a handsomely furnished and well-situated house at 292 Benefit St. It is a purely social organization of a somewhat exclusive character, and includes among its members, about 125 in number, prominent manufacturers, bankers, lawyers, and other influential citizens. The initiation-fee is \$100, annual dues \$50. Visitors admitted only on invitation of members.

Hope Reservoir (E. side), bounded by Thayer, Olney, Brown, and Barnes Sts., covers an area of nearly eighteen acres, and has a capacity of some 75,000,000 gals. On Olney St. is the high-service engine-house, a fine modern Gothic brick edifice, containing

two engines, — a Corliss engine, and one designed by A. F. Nagle, and built by the Prov. Engine Co., with a pumping capacity of about 5,000,000 gals. a day each. Broad flights of steps lead to a paved walk upon the embankment extending around the reservoir. The path is made safe by railings, and affords a delightful view. *Brook-st. H. C.*

Hopkins House, No. 9 Hopkins St., near Market Sq., was the residence of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; nine years governor of Rhode Island, chief justice, and holder of other public offices. The house formerly stood at the foot of Hopkins St.; and, when removed to its present location, the side facing S. Main St. was turned towards the former st. Gen. Washington passed a night here in 1775.

Hoppin Mansion. — See President Hayes's Visit.

Horse-Cars. — Market Sq. is the horse-car centre of Providence. The passenger station of the Union Railroad Co., the only local horse-railroad corporation, is on Great Bridge, adjacent to the sq. Here are the waiting-rooms, the ticket and business offices. This Co. was incorporated in 1865, and is a union of several companies. The length of track operated is about 41 miles; the number of cars owned is 200; the number of stables, 8, accommodating 1,000 horses, required for the use of the company. Conductors are paid \$2.25 a day, and advanced after two years' service to \$2.50 a day; and drivers \$2.00 a day, advanced after two years' service to \$2.25 a day. The

conductors when on duty wear a blue uniform, the drivers a gray. Fares within the city limits are 6 cts. for adults, and 3 cts. for children; to Pawtucket 10 cts., and to Pawtuxet 12 cts. Tickets at 5 cts. each are sold in packages of not less than 20 on the cars, and in packages of not less than 5 at the Company's ticket-office. The list of the various routes is fully shown on the next page.

Hospitals.—See Homœopathic Hospital, Rhode-Island Hospital.

Hotel Dorrance, 155 Westminster St., is a well-kept hotel, on the American plan. Rates, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day; 120 rooms. The building is of brick with terra-cotta trimmings, and was erected in 1878-79.

Hotels.—From the opening of the simple tavern in Olney's Lane, kept by Joseph Olney, to the completion of the luxurious Narragansett Hotel, kept by Chapin & Robinson, a long period of time has elapsed; but the advance in the comforts offered has more than kept abreast of other improvements. It is not the province of this work to furnish the history of the hotels which have had their day: all that can be done is to enumerate the more prominent hotels of the present time, and then describe the most magnificent hotel—the Narragansett—which has made Providence famous among the cities of the world having unusually noteworthy hotels. There are about thirty hotels in Providence, besides innumerable boarding-houses. Leading hotels are the:

Aldrich House, A. W. Aldrich, Washington, cor. Eddy St. American plan, \$2.00 to \$5.20.

Central Hotel, Hopkins & Sears, 6 to 10 Canal and 14 N. Main St. European plan, 50 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.00; American plan, \$1.50.

City Hotel, F. W. Huntoon, 148 and 150 Broad St. American plan, \$2.00.

Hotel Dorrance, L. H. Humphreys, Westminster St., cor. Dorrance St. American plan, \$2.50 to \$4.00.

Narragansett Hotel, Chapin & Robinson, Broad, cor. Dorrance St. American plan, \$3 to \$4.

Perrin House, Chas. H. Chace, 91 Washington St. American plan, \$2.00.

Providence Hotel, F. W. Huntoon, N. Main St., next to State House. American plan, \$2.00.

For a detailed description of the Narragansett Hotel, see heading Narragansett Hotel.

"House of Three Ones," is a local name for the fire-engine station, Exchange Pl., occupied by Hose Co. No. 1, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, and Protective Co. No. 1.

India Bridge.—See Washington Bridge.

India Point, on the E. side, is an irregular projection at the mouth of the Seekonk River. Two bridges (a passenger and a railway bridge) cross from here to the town of E. Providence. The Boston and Prov. R. R. Co. owns extensive wharf property on the S. or harbor side of the point. Distance from Fox Point, 5-8 mile.

Infantry Building, 116 S. Main St., erected in 1879 by the Prov. Light Infantry Asso'n, is a handsome brick building, with olive-stone trimmings, and capped by a tower. The ground-floor is

divided into stores. On the second and third floors are business rooms, ten company rooms, a supper-room, and the veterans' room. In the rear is Infantry Hall, 120 by 75 ft., with a gallery on three sides, and a seating capacity of over 2,000. The fourth story contains the armory, officers' room, club-room, and the library and reading-room. The building cost about \$60,000, and was dedicated by a grand fair in the hall, the proceeds of which were used for furnishing the rooms.

Infantry-Hall Skating-Rink, 116 S. Main St., was opened the present season. Doors open at 2 and 7.30 P. M. *Governor or Brook St. H. C.* See Infantry Building.

Institute of Instruction, Rhode-Island, was org. in 1845, to promote "the improvement of public schools and other means of popular education." The annual session, occurring in January and lasting several days, takes place in Providence. The meetings, most of which are open to all friends of education, are held at different public schools, and—for a number of years past—at Music Hall. Papers are read and addresses made on subjects relating to both the educational and moral advancement of pupils, and opportunity is given for discussion. At the closing meeting of the session, the officers for the ensuing year are elected. Sec'y, X. D. Tingley, Central Falls.

Insurance-Companies.

American Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 9 Equitable Building.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., 45 Westminster St.

Blackstone Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 41 Westminster St.

City Insurance Co., 23 Custom-House St. (In liquidation.)

Enterprise Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 9 and 10 Equitable Building.

Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Equitable Building. (See notice elsewhere.)

Firemen's Mutual Insurance Co., 11 Westminster St.

Franklin Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 12 S. Main and 2 College St.

Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 45 Westminster St.

Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Rhode Island, Board of Trade Building.

Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Board of Trade Building.

Merchants' Insurance Co., 22 Market Sq.

Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 41 Westminster St.

Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 45 Westminster St.

Providence Mutual Steam Boiler Insurance Co., 45 Westminster St., room 5.

Providence Washington Insurance Co., 20 Market Sq. (See notice elsewhere.)

Rhode-Island Insurance Association. (See heading elsewhere.)

Roger Williams Insurance Co., 5 Equitable Building.

State Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 9 and 10 Equitable Building.

Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 11 Westminster St.

What Cheer Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 45 Westminster St., room 5.

Irrepressible Society, The, 81 N. Main St., was formed in 1862, to furnish employment for

ROUTES AND DESTINATIONS.	Color of Car.	Signal Light.	First Car leaves Market Sq.	Last Car leaves Market Sq.	Length of Route f'm Market Sq.	Time for Single Trip.	Time between Trips.
Atwell's Ave. (See Mt. Pleasant.)	..	..	A.M. ..	P.M. ..	MILES. ..	MIN. ..	..
Base-Ball Grounds. (See Appendix.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackstone Park. (See Governor Street.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol and Fall River R.R. Depot. (See Appendix.)	{ Straw } { Gr'n. }	White.	..	..	1.20	15	..
Broad St. (South Providence)	Maroon.	Purple.	6.30	11.10	2.10	27	{ 15 and 30 min.
Broadway (Olneyville) .	{ Blue, } { Wh. }	Blue.	6.30	11.15	2.125	25	{ 15 min.
Brook St. (Hope Reservoir)	{ Gr'n, } { Wh. }	Green.	6.05	11.05	1.80	21	{ 20 min.
Butler Ave. (See Governor Street.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Falls <i>via</i> Pawtucket	Straw.	Straw.	6.30	6.30	4.85	55	{ 15 min.
Chalkstone Ave. (See Mount Pleasant and Smith's Hill.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cranston (Print Works),	{ Red, } { Gr'n. }	Red, } Gr'n. }	6.45	11.15	3.70	40	{ 30 min.
Cranston (Rocky-Hill Road)	{ Red, } { Gr'n. }	Red, } Gr'n. }	6.35	11.15	2.50	28	{ 10 min.
Eddy St. (South Providence)	{ Gr'n, } { Red. }	Straw.	6.34	11.19	2.50	29	{ 15 min.
Elmwood (Elmwood Av.),	{ Red, } { Wh. }	Red.	6.31	12.01	2.33	27	{ 5 and 10 min.
Governor St. (Butler Av.),	{ Gr'n, } { Wh. }	Green.	5.45	11.15 M.	2.40	31	{ 10 and 20 min.
High St. (Olneyville) .	{ Gr'n, } { Wh. }	Green.	6.28	12.13	2.125	25	{ 5 and 10 min.
Hope Reservoir. (See Brook Street.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Pleasant (Chalkstone Avenue)	Drab.	{ Red, } { Wh. }	6.38	11.23	2.60	32	{ 15 and 30 min.
Narragansett Trotting-Park. (See Appendix.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York Boat. (See Appendix.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. Main St. (Mill St.) (See also Pawtucket.)	{ Red, } { Wh. }	Red.	6.04	11.24	0.50	5	{ 10 and 20 min.
Olney St. (See Brook St.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Olneyville. (See Broadway, High Street.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pawtucket (<i>via</i> North Main and Mill Sts.) . .	Straw.	Straw.	6.30	11.30	4.25	45	{ 15 min.
Pawtuxet, <i>via</i> Broad St.,	Maroon.	Purple.	7.10	11.10	4.80	54	{ 60 and 30 min.

ROUTES AND DESTINATIONS.	Color of Car.	Signal Light.	First Car leaves Market Sq.	Last Car leaves Market Sq.	Length of Route.	Time for Single Trip.	Time between Trips.
Plainfield St. (Johnston),	Gr'n, { Wh. }	Green.	A.M. 6.48	P.M. 11.08	MILES. 3.00	MIN. 35 {	20 and 40 min.
Prairie Av. (South Providence).	Straw. {	Blue, { Wh. }	6.45	11.15	2.10	27 {	30 and 15 min.
Rocky-Hill Road. (See Cranston.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roger-Williams Park. (See Appendix.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smith's Hill. (Chalk-stone Avenue) . . .	{ Red, { Wh. }	Red.	6.04	11.24	1.40	18 {	10 and 20 min.
South Main. (See Brook St. and Governor St.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Providence. (See Broad Street; Eddy Street; Prairie Av.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swan-Point Cemetery. (See Appendix.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—Slight changes from time given in the table are occasionally made. When the streets are blocked by snow or ice, less frequent trips are made, a storm time-schedule then being followed.

APPENDIX.

BASE-BALL GROUNDS.—Cars designated by a side sign marked "Base-Ball Grounds" leave Market Square previous to the games. Distance, 2 miles. Time for single trip, 20 minutes.

BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER R.R. DEPOT (INDIA STREET).—Cars leave Exchange Place, connecting with trains on the Providence, Warren, and Bristol R.R., at 7.20 and 9.30 A.M.; 12.40, 4, and 6, P.M. (Saturdays also from Market Sq. at 11 P.M.) Distance, 1.2 miles. Time for single trip, 15 minutes.

NARRAGANSETT TROTTING-PARK.—Cars designated by flags marked "Narragansett Trotting-Park" leave Market Square at times of races or other exhibitions at the Park. Distance, 4 miles. Time for single trip, 47 minutes. Special fare.

NEW-YORK BOAT.—"Bristol and Fall River R.R. Depot" cars, designated by side sign "New-York Boat," leave Exchange Place previous to the departure of the "Providence Line" steamers. Distance, 1.2 miles. Time for single trip, 15 minutes.

ROGER-WILLIAMS PARK.—"Pawtuxet" cars run direct to the Broad-street entrance. In summer, frequent direct trips are made from Market Square *via* all South Providence routes to the Broad-street entrance, and *via* Elmwood route to the Elmwood-avenue entrance. Distance 3.4 miles, and time about 35 minutes, *via* either route.

SWAN-POINT CEMETERY.—"Governor-street" cars, designated by a sign "Swan Point," connect, on summer afternoons, with coaches for the cemetery. Distance, 3.65 miles. Time for single trip, 45 minutes.

poor needle-women, who come weekly to the rooms to receive work, chiefly sewing of the plainer sort. The institution receives its support from annual subscriptions and from funds raised by occasional entertainments.

Jews.—After the Spanish and Portuguese Jews were driven out of Newport by the British army in the Revolution, a few of them came to Providence, but not enough to organize a synagogue. Within the past 50 years there have appeared a number of Hebrews from Central and Northern Europe. These German, Russian, and Polish Jews have at last become quite a factor in the life of the city. The Russian, Polish, and some German Jews claim to be Orthodox. The others, mainly Germans, are Reformed.

The Orthodox orgd. in 1875, under the name of "Sons of Zion." They began to worship on Canal St.; removed for a time to Wayland Building on N. Main St., but now hold service at No. 42 Canal St. Their first reader was the Rev. Lazarus Finsilwer. They hold the old forms of ritual: prayers in Hebrew alone; discourses in German; heads covered; faces in worship towards Jerusalem; women apart from the men. The common congregation counts about 40.

The Reformed orgd. in 1877, under the name of "Sons of Israel." Their first rabbi was the Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger. He was followed by the Revs. M. Moses and M. Rottenburg. Myer Noot is now serving as a reader. They located at first on the cor. Pine and Page Sts. In

Oct. 1882, they established their synagogue at 98 Weybosset St. They take greater freedom than the Orthodox; have prayers both in Hebrew and German; discourses in English; men and women sit together; thus they are more progressive and more in harmony with the spirit of the times: but they worship with their faces toward Jerusalem.

The Jewish cemetery on Reservoir Av. was first opened in 1857, but was fully dedicated in the present year (1882). Two Jewish societies are mentioned in this book under heading "German Secret Societies."—*Fred-eric Denison.*

Kindergarten. A free, was opened in May, 1881, at the old Fountain-st. Grammar School, nr. Aborn St. Starting with two pupils, the number has increased to forty, who receive thorough instruction from two competent teachers—one giving her services—under the supervision of Mrs. C. M. N. Alden, whose private kindergarten on Angell St. has long been known and appreciated. The charity is supported by subscription.

King Ferdinand II. of the Two Sicilies, a bust of, stands at the Broad-st. entrance of Roger Williams Park. This piece of sculpture, executed in Europe, is of white marble, resting on a granite pedestal, and was presented to the city in 1881.

Knights and Ladies of Honor is an organization similar to the Knights of Honor, with which it was connected until Jan. 1, 1882. The first Lodge in Rhode Island was started in Providence, Jan. 4, 1877. It admits to mem-

bership ladies and gentlemen. It provides for two grades of co-operative life insurance, one being for \$1,000 and the other for \$2,000.

Knights of Honor began in Providence, Nov. 5, 1875, by the organizing of the "Providence Lodge," No. 182, with 17 charter members. Its membership now is about 200. It meets in Prescott Post Hall. There are now two other lodges: the "Excelsior," org. April 30, 1877, which meets in Reform Club Hall, 41 Westminster St.; and the "Golden Rule," org. July 23, 1877, which meets in Prescott Post Hall. The Knights of Honor is a secret organization which provides weekly benefits to its sick members, and an insurance of \$2,000 to the family of a deceased member. It is a national organization, having at time of last report 138,000 members in the United States.

Knights of Pythias.—There are six lodges of this society in the city, numbering some 400 members. It is a secret, benevolent order, paying from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a week to its sick and disabled members. Connected with it are two beneficial associations, participation in the advantages of which is optional; the first, K. of P. Sick Benefit, secures an additional allowance of \$7.00 a week; the second, an Endowment Rank, offers an insurance upon the life of its members varying from \$1,000 to \$4,000. G. K. of R. and S., Wm. A. Wilson.

Knitting-Silk is probably used in every well-regulated family in Providence; and it may be interesting to know that Geo. D. Atkins of Boston, the New-Eng-

land agent of the Nonotuck Silk Co., will mail prepaid to any address, without charge, a neat and useful pamphlet, entitled "How to use Florence Knitting Silk." The pamphlet gives many illustrations and tested instructions on the best manner of using knitting-silks.

Ladies' Sanatory Gymnasium, fifth floor Butler Exchange, was opened in December, 1881, by Dr. J. P. Brooks, to promote a healthful use of gymnastic exercise among ladies and children. The complete apparatus was selected by Dr. D. A. Sargent, Prof. of Physical Training at Harvard University. The exercise for each individual is carefully prescribed, and over-exercision prevented.

La Salle Academy, for boys, 119 Fountain St., is conducted by the Roman Catholic order of Christian Brothers, and was founded in 1872. The building occupied is a large three-story brick edifice. The school is essentially Roman Catholic; has no primary department, and is free to the boys of the parish (SS. Peter and Paul) who are qualified to enter. Average attendance about 180.

Latitude of Providence.—
41° 49' 22" N.

Latter-Day Saints, The re-organized Church of Jesus Christ, formed in this city in 1869, have had no regular house of worship until recently, when they hired and furnished Carroll Hall, 281 High St., in which they first held services Sunday, Sept. 24, 1882. The denomination to which this church belongs, claim a total membership of 30,000.

They believe in the Bible as the word of God, and also think that the Book of Mormon as revealed to Joseph Smith is inspired. They do not hold to nor believe in the doctrine of polygamy as practised by the Mormons of Utah, and their organization is distinct from Utah Mormonism. The denomination dates from 1859, and claims to be the historic successor of the original Mormon Church, as the term "re-organized" indicates. This claim has been recognized by the United States Courts. The present headquarters of the body is La-moille, Decatur Co., Io.; and the organization is chartered under the laws of Illinois. Membership of the Providence church is about 200.

Legislature. — See General Assembly.

Lewando's French Dye-House was established about 40 years ago by Lewando, a Frenchman who had been instructed in the best schools of his native country. His reputation as a practical dyer and cleanser of all grades of fabrics has never been surpassed by any one in this country. The business that he set in operation by establishing a dye-house at Watertown, Mass., has steadily developed, until to-day it is one of the largest and best known in its line; the works giving constant employment to over 100 persons. The main office has always been in Boston, but regular branch offices have been established from time to time in various cities. In 1880 one was established at Providence, R. I., which is also the successor of Dodge's Boston Dye-

House. The Providence branch is at 270 Westminster St., next building below Music Hall.

Libraries. — The important public libraries are those of Brown University, the Providence Athenæum, the Providence Public Library, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Union for Christian Work, and the Franklin Lyceum, — all of which are noticed more in detail elsewhere in this book, in their alphabetical places. The Rhode Island Medical Society, 54 North Main St., has 2,000 medical books. The aggregate number of volumes in libraries open to the public or shareholders exceeds 175,000.

There are many valuable private libraries, each having its specialty. Probably the most noteworthy is that of John Carter Brown, containing over 10,000 volumes, and being very rich in early Americana. Other notable libraries are those of John R. Bartlett, essentially a working library in the departments of geography and archæology; the late Caleb Fiske Harris, whose collection of American poetry is perhaps the finest in the country; Sidney S. Rider, whose specialty is Rhode-Island history; Prof. A. S. Packard, jun., rich in entomological and embryological works; Royal C Taft and Alexander Farnum, each of which is rich in the English classics. Joseph J. Cooke left a large and valuable library containing, among other curiosities, an Eliot Indian Bible and a collection of manuscript letters, written during the Revolutionary war by Gen. Washington, to Gen. Joseph Reed of Philadelphia. Several

of these private libraries have been repeatedly found serviceable, by special students, in this country and in Europe, so unique are the treasures here collected. Of only two of them have catalogues been printed; namely,— of the Harris Library, pronounced by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler “the most extensive in the world” in the department of American poetry; and of the John Carter Brown Library, the four volumes of which (but without the second edition of vol. i., the most valuable of all) brought \$280 at the sale of the Menzies Library in New York in 1875. In 1878 Horatio Rogers, who also owns a noteworthy library, published, through Sidney S. Rider, a valuable book on “Private Libraries of Providence,” which describes in detail the private libraries above mentioned. This work may be read with much profit by all lovers of books.

License Commissioners license the sale of pure spirituous and intoxicating liquors. The License Commission dates from June, 1875. The liquor question is decided annually, by popular vote. At the November election, 1881, the majority for license was 391. The three commissioners are chosen by the city council, one annually, for a term of three years. Office, City Hall.

Liederkrantz, The, 51 Dorrance St., meeting twice a week, is a German musical and social society, org. in 1857. Membership, 78. Its collection of music is valued at \$3,000.

“Little Sisters of the Poor” Home for the Aged, Slocum St. (the building was formerly the

Gen. James Mansion), opened March 23, 1881, receives destitute persons of good character, of any nationality or creed, above the age of 60 years. Seven sisters of this Catholic sisterhood, under the direction of a Lady Superior, manage the institution, and, with some slight assistance from the inmates, do the domestic work. There are 45 inmates, which is as many as the building will accommodate. This charity depends wholly upon donations, any kinds of which are gladly received. Visitors admitted daily, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. *Olneyville H.C.*

Local Expresses.—This is a branch of the express business carried on by wagons, and for the accommodation of places near the city not readily reached by other expresses. Many teamsters do local expressing, in addition to their other business. Books or slates are kept by these expressmen, in stores on Canal, Dyer, and adjacent streets; and, by leaving a written order, goods will be called for, and carried to the destination to which the express runs. A number of such expresses run from here to Pawtucket; and expresses also run to Lonsdale, Central Falls, Ashton, Attleboro', Plainville, River Point, Manton, E. Greenwich, E. Providence, Pawtuxet. For particulars, see Reid's Time-tables.

Locust-Grove Cemetery.—See Cemeteries.

Longitude of Providence.—71° 24' 48" W.

Low's Grand Opera House, Westminster and Union Sts., was built in 1877 as a public hall, and remodelled in 1878 into a

theatre. It is constructed of brick and iron, trimmed with olive stone and white brick. The stage is 36 ft. deep and 100 ft. wide. The main entrance was formerly on Union St., but in 1882 a grand entrance was made on Westminster St. At the same time other improvements were made, including the putting-in of a gallery, which increased the seating capacity from 1,300 to 1,800; and the re-decorating of the whole interior. The house is owned by Wm. H. Low, jun., and is used by some of the best theatrical co.'s and most prominent lecturers that visit the city.

Macullar, Parker, and Company, who occupy one of the neatest mercantile buildings in Providence, are known throughout this country as one of the most successful and most highly esteemed firms engaged in the manufacture of clothing — "ready-made" and "custom-work." The firm have been engaged uninterruptedly in this business for upwards of 30 years, and during this period have built up and maintained a reputation for making the best and most satisfactory garments. An idea of the magnitude of their business can be gleaned from the fact that in their establishment upwards of 600 persons are constantly employed in making men's clothing which is sold exclusively at *retail* in only three stores, the two of Macullar, Parker, & Company, at 400 Washington St. in Boston and at 112 Westminster St. in Providence, and that of Macullar & Son, at 374 Main St. in Worcester. One exception is to be made to this statement: that is, their white vests are sold to lead-

ing merchant-tailors in all parts of the world, these vests being a specialty in which this firm is not equalled by any competitors. To get their materials on the most favorable terms, the firm import their woollens directly from the most reputable mills in Europe, and own a large interest in well-known mills in this country. They keep the same persons constantly at work on the same parts of the same kind of garments, in order to get the most perfect results. Every piece of goods is thoroughly and scientifically tested before it is cut up, so that every garment may be guaranteed in all its details. No customer ever becomes justly dissatisfied, for every thing that any rational person can expect of a business house is performed by this firm. It has become an admitted fact, that as a model manufacturing establishment, where employes are paid liberally and treated generously, and where they are provided with comfortable and healthy apartments in which to do their work, there is none in America to be commended more highly than that of Macullar, Parker, & Company. No house in its line obtains better terms on purchases, and none serves the public more generously. Few, if any, keep a larger assortment of fine clothing for all seasons; and none are prepared to make garments to order with greater rapidity or with more satisfaction. The Providence branch is in charge of Daniel B. Holder, who has been in the employ of this firm for 18 consecutive years.

Main Street.—What is now known as North and South Main Sts. was in the early history of

Providence called the "Towne Streete." It was laid out in 1638, and was the first street, and for many years the only one. The houses of the inhabitants were built on the east side of the street; and, as there were no houses on the west side, an unobstructed view of the river could be had. When the people began to engage in commerce, warehouses and wharves were built on the west side; and thus in time the old street ceased to be "the greate street that lyeth by the waterside." In 1805, by ordinance of the town, the present names were given, and have since been retained.

North Main St., a thoroughfare extending from Market Sq. to the town of Pawtucket, was once the centre of business activity. The principal shops were located here, and that part of the st. in the vicinity of Market Sq. was called Cheapside. Portions of it have been twice widened and straightened, once in 1856 and again in 1870. The old Providence Museum forms a part of the Gorham Manufactory on this st.

South Main St., with its continuation, North Main St., was known in the early days of Providence as Town St. It is a narrow, irregular business thoroughfare, extending from Market Sq. to India St., and contains but few modern structures. Many of the wealthier residents of the town built fine houses here; but these have mostly fallen into decay, or have been given up to the purposes of trade.

Mansion House, The, cor. of Benefit and South Court Sts., nearly opposite the State House,

is the oldest public house now standing in Providence. Opened in 1784 under the name of Golden Ball Inn,—with corresponding sign,—it has entertained, among others, Presidents Washington and Monroe, and Gen. Lafayette.

Manufactures.—Providence is noted as a seat of various and important manufactures. According to the U. S. Census report on manufactures for 1880, there were then in the city 1,186 manufacturing establishments; with a capital of \$23,573,932; employing 26,667 hands, to whom during the year from June 1, 1879, to May 31, 1880, wages to the amount of \$8,903,729 had been paid. The value of the material used was \$21,376,467; value of goods manufactured, \$39,596,653. The most prominent manufactures are jewelry, machinery, iron castings, cotton, woollen, and worsted goods. Of jewelry establishments there were 142; capital, \$2,755,070; hands employed, 4,422; wages paid, \$1,614,836; material used, \$2,495,824; and value of product, \$5,444,092. Providence is now the foremost American city in this industry. Of establishments for the manufacture of machinery, there were 47; capital, \$2,667,325; employees, 3,054; wages paid, \$1,312,076; materials used, \$1,705,254; value of products, \$3,930,185. Of cotton-manufacturing establishments there were 15; capital, \$2,073,280; employees, 1,746; wages paid, \$420,242; materials used, \$1,025,571; products, \$2,004,788. Of woollen establishments there were 6; capital, \$2,179,700; employees, 1,088; wages paid, \$703,391; materials used, \$2,258,601; products, \$4,062,947. Of worsted-

goods manufactories there were 3; capital, \$1,000,000; employees, 1,741; wages paid, \$599,588; materials used, \$1,777,930; products, \$3,077,000. Of iron-casting establishments there were 10; capital, \$1,011,650; employees, 731; wages paid, \$316,366; materials used, \$349,710; products, \$827,216. The most important of other manufactures are clothing, files, flour and grist mill products, furniture, marble and stone work, meat-packing, patent medicines and compounds, printing and publishing, etc.

Among the oldest and most prominent manufactories are:—

Allen's Print Works, office 31 Market Sq.; formerly the Providence Woollen-Mill, built in 1813.

Browne & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Promenade, near Park St.; established in 1873.

Corliss Steam-Engine Co., near Charles-st. R. R. crossing; incorporated in 1867.

Providence Tool Co., 148 West River St.; incorporated in 1847.

Gorham Manufacturing Co. (silver-ware), North Main, cor. Steeple St.; founded in 1831.

Nicholson File Co., 111 Acorn St.; org. in 1865.

Phenix Iron-Foundry, cor. Elm and Eddy Sts.; chartered 1832.

Franklin Foundry and Machine Co., incorp. 1836, Charles St.

Providence Machine Co., office 564 Eddy St., chartered 1866; also proprietors of Rhode-Island Malleable-Iron Works.

Providence Steam-Engine Co., 373 to 379 South Main St.; which commenced manufacture in 1821.

American Screw Co., org. in 1860, 588 Eddy St. and 21 Stephens St.

Rhode-Island Locomotive-Works, Hemlock, cor. Valley St.

Fletcher Manufacturing Co. (small wares, laces, wicks, etc.), established in 1793, and incorporated in 1865; Charles St.

Providence Steam (cotton) Mill, Dyer St.

Rumford Chemical Works, office 59 South Water St.

Harris-Corliss Engine-Works, established in 1864; Park St.

Providence Worsted Mills, (Charles Fletcher), Valley Av.; established 1875.

Akerman Co. (blank-books), Washington Buildings; established 1836.

Carpenter's Gold and Silver Refinery and Sweep Smelting-Works, 29 and 31 Page St.; established 1862.

E. G. Farmer & Co., steel-engravers, Rose Building; established 1878.

Household Sewing-Machine Co., Wickenden St. (formerly factory No. 2 of Prov. Tool Co.).

Manufacturers' Hotel stood on Market Sq., on the spot now occupied by the What Cheer Building. It was quite a famous hostelry, and from its balcony public proclamations and declarations were read.

Marine Corps of Artillery, Providence, chartered in 1801, was originally composed of sea-captains and seamen; and the officers were required to be members of the Providence Marine Society. This restriction was finally removed. The company at first had two 32-pound iron cannon, and the men carried short swords or hangers. About the time of the Dorr war the company drilled as infantry; and about

1848 it became a battery of light artillery, said to have been the first volunteer battery in the United States. In 1850, or thereabout, the corps made an excursion to Boston, where they drilled on the common under the command of Col. J. P. Balch, and so aroused the enthusiasm of the Bostonians that a battery was org. there; and the officers came to Providence, and were drilled by the officers of the Marine Corps in the Arsenal. The Marine Corps was the parent of all the light artillery sent from Rhode Island during the civil war; all the batteries having been organized and recruited under its supervision, and most of the prominent officers were trained in its armory. Eight three-years' batteries were sent out, and the company went out on two successive occasions for three months each time. The organization is at present an independent chartered company, and is represented in the active militia by Battery A, Light Artillery, R. I. M. All the officers and most of the men in Bat. A are members of the Marine Corps. The armory of the company is in the Arsenal on Benefit St.

Marine Society, The Providence, incorporated in 1798, was established by commanders of vessels—past or present—"for their relief in distress, and for the relief of their widows and children;" but, to further its benevolent designs, also admits persons of other occupations, as honorary members. At the annual dinner, which occurs July 4, roast pig is served in accordance with an old sea custom. G. W. Brown, sec'y.

Markets.—There are now no city markets, so-called, in Providence. Only two of these relics of the past are standing: the Old City Building, built in 1773 (see Old City Building), and the New Market-House, junc. of High and Broad Sts., which was built in 1827, and has been little altered. A sort of open-air market exists on Dyer and S. Water Sts., where garden-produce of various kinds may be bought every morning from farmers' and hucksters' wagons.

Market Sq., on the east side of the Providence River, adjoins the Great Bridge. All the horse-car lines meet, and most of them start here. The Board of Trade and What Cheer Buildings are on this square.

Marriages in Rhode Island can be solemnized only by regularly ordained clergymen or elders of any religious denomination (or ministers of any society professing to meet for religious purposes, and sustaining a minister publicly ordained), who must be *domiciled* in this State; or by either justice of the Supreme Court. Exceptions are made only in the cases of wardens in the town of New Shoreham, and of members of the Society of Friends. Residents of this city intending to be married in Providence, or elsewhere in this State, must file their intentions, and procure a license or certificate, at the office of the City Registrar, City Hall. Residents of any State other than Rhode Island, intending to be married in this city, must do the same. Residents of any town in Rhode Island intending to be married

in Providence must procure a certificate from the clerk of the town in which they reside.

In all cases the certificate must be delivered to the clergyman or other person authorized to marry, before the marriage is solemnized.

The following statistics of marriages in Providence are taken from the report of Dr. E. M. Snow, the city registrar for 1881 (27th annual report): Whole number of marriages in 1881, 1,202; largest number in any one month, 134 in Oct.; smallest number in any one month, 66 in Dec. Nativity of grooms: United States, 794; Ireland, 162; England, Scotland, and Wales, 121; Germany, 20; British America, 68; Portugal and Western Islands, 10; other countries, 27. Nativity of brides: United States, 818; Ireland, 175; England, Scotland, and Wales, 75; Germany, 10; British America, 95; Portugal and Western Islands, 8; other countries, 21. The number of grooms who were less than 25 years old was 394, or 32.78 per cent; the number of brides, 668, or 55.58 per cent. 162 brides were less than 20 years old. For 1,027 of the brides, or 85.44 per cent of all, it was the first marriage; also for 968 of the grooms, or 80.53 per cent. There were 878 cases in which it was the first marriage of both parties. There were 387 marriages solemnized by Roman-Catholic clergymen; 191 by Methodist; 154 by Episcopalian; 142 by Calvinistic Baptist; 119 by Congregationalist; 45 by Universalist; 43 by Free Baptist; 32 by Presbyterian; 31 by Unitarian; 211 by clergymen of other denominations; and 1 by a justice

of the Supreme Court. The number of marriages among colored people in 1881 was 61, the largest number that has ever occurred in Providence in one year. At the Jan. session of the General Assembly in 1881, the law forbidding the intermarriage of colored and white persons was repealed. In consequence of this the records show 5 marriages in which the parties were white and colored.

Masons, Free and Accepted.

—Of the 35 Masonic lodges in Rhode Island, 8 are in this city and one in East Providence. The Grand Lodge meets annually in Masonic Hall, What Cheer Building, the third Monday in May, also third Monday in Nov. and June 24. Grand Sec'y., Edwin Baker, 70 Weybosset St. Of the Providence lodges, five meet monthly in What Cheer Building; viz., St. John's No. 1, Mt. Vernon No. 4, What Cheer No. 21, Corinthian No. 27, and Redwood No. 35. Adelphoi No. 33 meets in Elizabeth Building, 104 Main St. Orpheus Lodge No. 36, and Nestell Lodge No. 37, meet at 70 Weybosset St. Rising Sun Lodge No. 30 meets in Ray's Block, (Watchemoket), E. Providence. Of the higher Masonic bodies the following meet in What Cheer Building: viz., Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Rhode Island; Providence Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; Providence Royal Arch Chapter; St. John's No. 1 and Calvary Commanderies of Knights Templar; Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites Ineffable Masons, consisting of Providence Consistory, S. P. R. S.; Providence Sovereign Chapter,

Rose Croix; Providence Council, Princes of Jerusalem; and King Solomon Lodge of Perfection. The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters meets at 70 Weybosset St. The number of Masons in Providence is estimated at 1,400, in Rhode Island at 4,200.

There are some 300 colored Masons in the city, forming distinct organizations from those above mentioned. Harmony Grand Lodge and all subordinate lodges, the Grand Chapter of R. I., and Grand Commandery of R. I. and Mass., meet at 98 Weybosset St. A. Marshall Terrence, Grand Sec'y, 167 South Main St.

Mathewson-street Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, in 1848, as the Third Methodist Society in Providence, by members who withdrew from the Power-st. Church (now Hope-st. Church) and the Chestnut-st. Church. The society worshipped in a hall on Westminster St. until the erection of their present commodious brick edifice on Mathewson St., which was dedicated May 28, 1851. Present membership, 375; pastor, W. T. Worth.

Mayors from 1832 to 1882. —

Samuel Willard Bridgman ¹	1832-40
Thomas Mackie Burgess ²	1841-52
Amos Chafee Barstow	1852-53
Walter Raleigh Danforth	1853-54
Edward Peck Knowles	1854-55
James Youngs Smith	1855-57
William Mitchell Rodman	1857-59
Jabez Comstock Knight	1859-64
Thomas Arthur Doyle	1864-69
George Leonard Clark	1869-70
Thomas Arthur Doyle ³	1870-81
William Salisbury Hayward	1881-83

¹ Inaugurated in June, 1832; served till December, 1840, the date of his decease.

² Inaugurated in February, 1840; served till June, 1852.

³ The time of inauguration changed from June to January.

Mechanics' and Merchants' Association. — See Providence Association.

Mechanics' Exchange of the City of Providence, 23 Weybosset St., is an ass'n of mechanics and merchants, formed for mutual protection and benefit. The rooms are provided with lock-boxes for each member's letters, orders, etc.; and, for such as care to incur the additional expense, office-desks are furnished. The leading newspapers are on file. Number of members at present, 125. The first meeting was held in March, 1878. Members only are entitled to the privileges of the Exchange.

Medical Societies, three in number, are the Rhode-Island Medical Society (org'd 1812), Geo. D. Hersey, M. D., sec'y; the Providence Medical Association (org'd 1848), Wm. R. White, M. D., sec'y; and the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society (org'd 1850), Geo. B. Peck, jun., M.D., sec'y.

Mendelssohn Choral Union, org'd in 1878, has for its leader Prof. J. Hastings, the director of the Providence Conservatory of Music and Orchestral School. This society rehearses weekly, and, during the season, gives several public concerts, chiefly oratorios, and other choral music. The active membership, limited to 200, includes competent singers who pay a small entrance-fee and are under stringent regulations as to attendance at rehearsals. Associate members pay an annual tax of \$5, are admitted to all rehearsals, and receive two tickets to each concert given by the society.

Merchant Tailoring is an important department of the clothing establishment of Macullar, Parker, & Company, at No. 112 Westminster St., which is described elsewhere.

Meteorological Observations are taken daily, and carefully recorded under the direction of the city engineer, at Hope Reservoir and City Hall.

The record is a tabulated statement showing the state of the barometer and thermometer, the relative humidity, the direction and force of the wind, the state of atmosphere and amount of cloud, and the amount of rain or snow, for each day of the month. It is published at the close of each month in "The Providence Journal."

Methodist Episcopal Denomination.—The first Methodist preacher to visit and preach in Providence was Rev. Freeborn Garrettson, who, in travelling from Boston to New York, passed through Providence, April, 1787, and preached two sermons in a Congregational church. Jesse Lee visited Providence in 1790; and Bishop Asbury, in 1791. The first regularly appointed preacher to Rhode Island was the Rev. Lemuel Smith, who, in 1792, was assigned to the first circuit in this State, and to be preacher in charge at Providence. Until 1798 the itinerant preachers made occasional visits; but in that year Joshua Hall was stationed in Providence, and the first class was organized by him. For many years the progress of the denomination was slow. Services were held in private houses, and often there was no regular

preacher. In 1811 or 1812 a small school-house on "Cat Alley," now Middle St., was hired; and services were held here until the erection of a church on Aborn St., cor. of Washington, in 1816. This house was abandoned for the Chestnut-st. church, erected 1822. The Chestnut-st. society is the parent of all the other M.E. churches in the city, each org. having either sprung directly from this body or from a society which has originated from it. There are now in the city 8 societies of this denomination, with 7 church edifices, several of them large and costly structures; the total membership is 2,126; probationers, 172; local preachers, 13. For a list of the churches, see heading Churches.

Militia.—See Rhode-Island Militia.

Missionary Helper, The, a missionary magazine of 32 pages, published until recently bi-monthly and now monthly by the Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society. Established 1878. Mrs. J. M. Brewster, editor.

Mormons.—See Latter-Day Saints.

Moshassuck River, whose title formerly included the Providence River, has its source in the township of Lincoln, in the N.-E. part of the State, and flows S. until it enters the Cove. There are several falls in the river, and its waters are used for manufacturing purposes. Several important bleacheries are on its banks.

Mount Pleasant, overlooking the Woonasquatucket valley and the W. Side, is in the S.-W. part of the 10th ward. Its high

ground and pure air render it a desirable locality for residence. In 1881 nearly three-fourths of the new buildings of this ward were erected in this section.

Mowry and Goff's English and Classical School has attained a rank second to no similar institution in this country. In 1864 Wm. A. Mowry, who for five years had been at the head of the English and scientific department of the Providence High School, and a teacher there for a period previous, projected an English and classical school, the underlying principle of which was "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," and the object of which was to give to boys a thorough moral and intellectual education, with due attention to their physical needs,—in short, thoroughly to fit young men for business, for scientific schools, or for college. He opened the school in February, 1864, in the Lyceum Building, with 53 scholars. In September of the same year he associated with himself his present partner, Chas. B. Goff, a college mate and friend, then, and, for half a dozen years previous, the principal of the Fall River High School. The motto of Mowry and Goff was, "Deo doctrinæque;" and, under this, the school has experienced nothing but uninterrupted prosperity. In 1865, the accommodations becoming too small, two full stories were obtained in the Narragansett Block. Five years later additional room became a necessity; and the school was moved to the Fletcher Building, where it remained till the completion, in 1875, of the present building, which Mowry

and Goff themselves erected expressly for school use. It is one of the best constructed and most serviceable structures of its kind to be seen in any city. The two large upper floors, 91 x 94 feet each, are utilized for the school, while the lower floor is occupied by the Providence Public Library. It is situated on Snow St., extending through to Moulton St., bet. Westminster and Washington Sts. It is thoroughly fitted out with all appliances and apparatus necessary to make it wholesome and useful. It was formally dedicated April 22, 1875, with interesting exercises, which were published in the school's report for that year. The catalogue for 1882 shows 14 instructors and 263 scholars. The school has had 2,000 pupils, and has already 250 graduates, many of whom are prosperous men, in various professional and business pursuits.

Musical Societies. — See Arion Club, Cecilia Society, Mendelssohn Choral Union, and Providence Symphony Society.

Music Hall, 276 Westminster St., is used for concerts, lectures, fairs, etc. Its shape is rectangular, 105 feet long, 85 feet wide. A gallery runs along three sides, and an upper gallery in the rear. The hall contains a fine and powerful Hook & Hastings concert organ. Stage accommodates an orchestra of 60, and 300 singers. Seating capacity of auditorium, 2,200. The hall was enlarged, and the interior arrangement completely reversed, in 1881.

Mutual Friends of America announces itself as "the cheap-

est fraternal association, and the only one whose supreme council provides a weekly sick-benefit for members." James Hiscox of Providence, who is one of the finance committee of the supreme council, is organizing a local council.

Mutual Health Association, The, Providence, was org. in 1868, "for the purpose of securing to working-men and their families suitable medical attendance and medicines, by small regular payments, without incurring the hazard of hopeless indebtedness." It numbers 50 members, who are assessed at the following rates per annum: man, wife, and children under age, \$14.00; woman, and children under age, \$7.00; single man, \$6.00; single woman, \$5.00. W. E. Ripley, sec'y, 5 Brownell St.

Narragansett, or "Nahigonsik," was the name of a tribe of Algonkin Indians, which, in the early days of the colonies, was the most powerful in New England, and at that time possessed a territory nearly the same as the present State of Rhode Island, giving their name to its beautiful bay. They were friendly to Roger Williams, with whom they made a treaty in 1636, and aided the colonists against the Pequots. During the war with King Philip, chief sachem of the Pokanoket Indians, they were suspected of giving him support, and were twice attacked; the second time being nearly annihilated. A remnant of the tribe of Narragansetts, numbering 150 in 1877, still remains in Charlestown, R.I.; and here may be seen, on an elevated plateau

overlooking the sea, the royal burying-ground of this once famous tribe. The Algonkin language, of which the Narragansett was a dialect, was spoken over a large territory, embracing a region running N. and S. from Rhode Island, for some 600 miles. A grammar of their language was printed by Roger Williams in 1643. According to J. Hammond Trumbull, the tribal name was "Nanhigganeuck," as Roger Williams wrote it. *Narraganset* means *place*, not *people*,—denotes "people of the point," from their original location, near Point Judith Pond, and its W. branch, Fresh Pond.

Narragansett Bay extends N. 28 miles into the State of Rhode Island. Its climate is mild, as compared with the rest of New England; and it has many attractions in its numerous shore resorts, valuable fisheries, and points of historical interest. It receives the Providence, Pawtuxet, Warren, Taunton, and Apponaug Rivers; the last two through their estuaries, Mount Hope Bay and Greenwich, or Cowesett, Bay. The islands of Rhode Island and Canonicut divide it at its mouth; forming three passages for vessels, known as the E., W., and Middle Passages. The E. passage is also called Seaconnet River. On Narragansett waters was committed the first hostile act against the British government, when, in 1769, the Newport people sank his Majesty's armed sloop "Liberty," and burned her boats; and here, at Gaspee Point, was shed the first blood in the Revolutionary War, at the capture and destruction of the British schooner

"Gaspee," by Providence and Bristol men, in 1772. In summer, when the bay is filled with sailing-craft of every description, from the stanch and handsome steamers down to dingy but suggestive fishing-dories and oyster-boats, a sail between its green banks, adorned on every hand with picturesque cottages and villas, pavilions, and hotels, is an enjoyment not to be forgotten.

Narragansett Boat-club, org. 1838, incorporated 1871, was originally composed of young business and professional men, many of whom have since held important offices in the State and Nation. The membership still consists of the same classes. The club had a boat-house at the head of Hopkins and Pomroy's wharf, foot of Orange St., but sold it at auction Sept. 27, 1882. This old building was originally located on the Seekonk, and was towed in two sections from there to its late position. A two-story front was then added, the second floor of which was the club-room. It is intended to build a new house on the Seekonk in 1883, at a cost of about \$5,000. The number of boats belonging to the club is about 20, including single and crew boats. Officers are,—prest., A. C. Tingley; vice-prest., Samuel Ames; captain, Edward H. Tingley; lieutenant, Clarence H. Gardner; sec'y, Nelson S. Davis; treasurer, Wm. D. Nisbet.

Narragansett Club.—In 1865 George T. Paine and several other gentlemen associated themselves under the above title, for the purpose of reprinting the works of, and in relation to, Roger Williams. The first volume was published in 1866, and

the sixth and last in 1874; previous to which time, however, the entire management and expense of the undertaking had been assumed by Mr. Paine.

Narragansett Hotel, conducted by Chapin & Robinson, is one of the largest, grandest, best furnished, and most satisfactorily kept hotels in the world. It is one of the most imposing structures of any kind in Providence, and is situated in the heart of the city. Surrounded by smaller buildings, it stands forth as a huge and majestic building, commanding the attention of every visitor. It is 8 stories high on the inner court, although only 7 stories are seen from the street. It fronts on Broad, Dorrance, and Eddy Sts.; the frontage being respectively 134, 181, and 184 ft. The exterior is plain and substantial, of Trenton pressed brick; the lower story, the window-cappings, and the ornaments being of iron. The interior, however, while equally substantial, is not at all plain, although every thing is in excellent taste. There are three entrances, one on Dorrance St., another on Eddy St., and the third on Broad St. The main entrance, 17 ft. wide, is about midway on Dorrance St., and opens directly to the main staircase hall, which is 30 ft. by 67 ft. and 29 ft. high, the ceiling forming an immense skylight. An open court, 30 by 150 ft., occupies the whole centre of the building. These dimensions give some idea of the generous proportions of this hotel; for in few hotels anywhere have the rooms, parlors, dining-halls, chambers, etc., been made so large and high as those in the Narragansett. All of the Dor-

rance-st. front on the second floor is devoted to delightful parlors. The grand dining-hall is 40 by 90 ft., and 27 ft. high. The chambers are supplied with every modern convenience, most of them having baths and closets adjoining, and all having open grates, with marble mantles. The ventilation has been specially provided for. The 225 rooms are admirably furnished and thoroughly taken care of. The hotel is provided with elevators, telegraph and telephone offices, barber-shops, and every other convenience usual to leading hotels. The lunch-room is the finest and most frequented of its class. The hotel was begun in 1874, and finished in 1878, at a cost of almost \$1,000,000. The architect was Wm. R. Walker. It was begun by the Narragansett Hotel Co., chartered in 1854. After \$680,000 had been invested, the property was bought by Geo. R. Phillips. A new co., the Wheaton Hotel Co., was then org'd under an old charter dating back to 1854; and the hotel was finished a few years afterward, creditably to all concerned. Both managers are men of considerable experience in first-class hotels. Edwin Chapin has been prominently identified with such hotels as the Fifth-avenue of New York, the Delavan of Albany, the Continental of Philadelphia, the Tremont and the Revere of Boston, the Occidental of San Francisco, etc. M. P. Robinson, although a young man, is widely and favorably known as a genial and competent host; having made an extensive acquaintance with the travelling public at the Massasoit House at Springfield, the

Kennard at Cleveland, the Tremont House and the Hotel Brunswick of Boston, and latterly at the Narragansett, where he and Mr. Chapin have been associated for the past two years. Every thing considered, Providence can well boast of her grand hotel; for no city of its size has one which equals, and few cities of any size have hotels to surpass, the Narragansett. The Wheaton Hotel Co., owners of the Narragansett Hotel, is composed chiefly of wealthy citizens of Rhode Island; the president being Ex-Gov. Henry Lippitt, one of the best known citizens of Providence.

Narragansett Trotting-Park is in the town of Cranston, bet. W. Elmwood and the Cranston Print-Works. It has a good track and extensive grounds. The annual fairs of the Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry are held here; and twice—in 1867 and 1873—the New-England Agricultural Society held its fairs on these grounds.

Narragansett Yacht-Club, incorporated at the January session of the State Legislature, 1882, is composed of a number of wealthy Providence gentlemen and others, whose object is to increase the interest in yachting matters, and to bring the advantages of Narragansett Bay to the notice of yachtsmen in general. The club has a landing at Newport, and a landing and club-house on Conanicut Island, Narragansett Bay. 12 or 15 schooner yachts, and about the same number of sloops, belong to the club, some of them being New-York yachts. The officers are Henry Lippitt, com.;

Chas. W. Lippitt, treas.; Geo. Lewis Gower, sec'y; J. P. Earle, rear-com.

Natural History.—See Franklin Society.

Natural - History Store of Southwick & Jencks is the only one in Rhode Island. In some respects it is one of the most noteworthy places of its class in America. For instance, here is offered for sale the largest assortment of skins of North-American birds offered anywhere; and in birds' eggs there is an almost unequalled collection. In all departments of natural history, such as minerals, birds, dried grasses and flowers, shells, and various natural curiosities, a large and interesting exhibit is always to be seen. A specialty is made of stuffing birds. The business was established in 1876 by the present firm, and is carried on at No. 253 Westminster St.

Neutakonkanut Hill, or, as called in the title-deed given by the Narragansetts to Roger Williams, "Ye Great Hill of Not-quonckanet," is an eminence just beyond the terminus of the Plainfield-st. route of horse-cars. It is not difficult of ascent; and from its summit a magnificent view is obtained, extending eastward as far as Prospect Hill, and N. and S. from Pawtucket to Fall River. With a field-glass it is said that Mt. Wachuset is visible. Neutakonkanut Hill may be seen from Prospect Terrace. This hill has lately been divided into house-lots, and access from Plainfield St. is now forbidden.

New England Manufacturing Jewellers' Association is the name adopted, April 3, 1882,

by the Providence Jewellers' Club, an organization formed in 1879, not merely for the promotion of social enjoyment, but to advance and protect the jewelry manufacturing and kindred interests. The new rooms of the association are in the Wilcox Building, Weybosset St., and are open to non-member residents of the city, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. on Mondays only. Regular business meetings are held on the first Saturday in each month. The society numbers nearly 200 members. John A. McCloy, sec'y.

Newmarket, plain, and unmodified by Sq. or St., similar to "Cornhill" in London or Boston, is a name applied to the triangular space formed by the junction of High, Broad, and Chestnut Sts. Its name is derived from the old Market Building which stands there. The Central Baptist and Beneficent Congregational churches front on this space.

Newspapers.—There are nearly 20 local newspapers, of various kinds. The dailies, arranged in the order of their seniority, are as follows:—

Providence Daily Journal, a Republican morning paper, published by Knowles, Anthony, & Danielson, and edited by George W. Danielson, 2 Weybosset St.; established in 1829. Until the summer of 1881, the paper was a large folio in form; but on July 1 it appeared as a quarto, 24 x 37 1/2. The *Journal* was the first paper to introduce in this city the stereotype system, which it adopted in 1881. Its printing-machinery consists of two Hoe-web perfecting presses, with a capacity of 15,000 papers per hour each. Terms, \$3 a year, 3 cents a copy.

Providence Evening Press, established in 1859, is a Republican paper of liberal tone, published by the Providence Press Company, and edited by Z. L. White, 22 Weybosset St. It is issued in folio form, with supplement. Size of sheet, $25 \times 39\frac{1}{4}$. Terms, \$6 a year, 2 cents a copy.

Evening Bulletin, issued by the publishers of the *Journal*, first appeared in 1863, at which time it was printed upon a single-cylinder press capable of making about 800 impressions an hour. Owing to the rapid increase of its circulation, it has outgrown, successively, 2, 4, and 6 cylinder machines, and is now printed on the presses used for the *Journal*, giving a combined capacity of 60,000 papers per hour. It is properly a single folio sheet, though appearing usually with a supplement, or in quarto form. Its circulation is the largest of any paper in Rhode Island. Terms, \$6 a year, 2 cents a copy.

Providence Morning Star, established in 1869, and published by the proprietors of the *Press*, has the largest circulation of any morning paper in the State. Size of sheet, $25 \times 39\frac{1}{4}$. Terms, \$5 a year, 2 cents a copy. The *Press* and also the *Star* are printed from stereotyped plates on a Scott-web perfecting printing and folding machine, with capacity of from 30,000 to 35,000 sheets an hour.

Evening Telegram is published by David O. Black, and edited by Henry Mann, 39 Weybosset St. It is independent in politics. It first appeared April 5, 1880. It is a folio. Sheet, 25×39 . Terms, \$5 a year, 2 cents a copy.

Manufacturers' and Farmers' Journal (semi-weekly), established in 1820, terms \$3.50 a year; and the *Rhode-Island Country Journal* (weekly), established in 1823, terms \$2.50 a year, are issued by the publishers of the *Journal*: the *Rhode-Island Press* (weekly), established in 1859, terms \$2 a year; and the *Sunday Star*, established in 1881, terms \$2 a year, by the Providence Press Company; and the *Sunday Telegram*, established in 1875, terms \$2 a year, by the publisher of the *Evening Telegram*.

Other papers are the *Providence Dispatch* (\$2.50 a year) and the *Transcript* (\$2 a year); the *Visitor* (Sunday \$2 a year, weekly \$1.50 a year), the *General Advertiser and Weekly Gazette* (\$1 a year), *Rhode-Island Democrat* (\$2 a year), and the *Providence Herald* (\$1.50 a year), all weeklies; the *Brunonian*, fortnightly (\$2.50 a year, \$2 when paid in advance), Brown University students editors and publishers; and the *Free Masons' Repository*, monthly, (\$2.50 a year).

Nonotuck Silk Co., although its works are a hundred miles away, is well known to the people of Rhode Island, who are the constant purchasers of immense quantities of its knitting, sewing, etching, and other silks known as the "Nonotuck," "Corticelli," and "Florence" brands. The business of the Nonotuck Co. was established forty years ago, and here was made the first sewing-machine twist produced anywhere in the world. The works are in the villages of Florence and Leeds, in the town of Northampton, Mass. They are some

of the prettiest and most interesting mills in this country. Their floor surface is upwards of 100,000 sq. ft. 800 persons are employed, and 175,000 pounds of raw silk are consumed each year. A great specialty is made of the "Florence Knitting-Silk." The Co. received medals at Philadelphia in 1876, at Paris in 1878, and at many other exhibitions and fairs. The New-England agent is Geo. D. Atkins of Boston.

North Burial-Ground. — See Cemeteries.

North Main St. — See Main St.

Oakland Cemetery. — See Cemeteries.

Observatory, The Private, of Frank E. Seagrave, 119 Benefit St., contains the finest telescope in the city. It is a Clark instrument, with $8\frac{1}{4}$ -inch object-glass, and a focal length of 9 feet.

Odd Fellows' Beneficial Association of the State of Rhode Island was org. in 1868, for "the creation and perpetuation of a fund for the widows and orphans of its members." It is composed exclusively of Odd Fellows, who must have attained the third degree, but who may be residents of this or any other New-England State. It numbers over 1,000 members, and pays a death benefit of \$1,000. Its management is intrusted to a board of directors elected annually, representing each lodge in the State of Rhode Island. Sec'y, Wm. E. Whiting, Butler Exchange.

Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. — There are 15 lodges in the city, besides one in E. Providence and one in Olneyville

(Johnston), numbering in all some 2,200 members. They have an invested fund of more than \$86,000. Friendly Union Lodge, No. 1, received its original charter in 1829. Although its charter has been twice revoked and renewed, it may justly claim to be the oldest in the State of Rhode Island, in which there are 43 lodges, 17 encampments, and nearly 4,800 members. In addition to the lodges, there are in Providence 6 encampments, and 6 degrees of the Daughters of Rebekah.

The Grand Lodge holds its annual meeting the first Tuesday in February, its semi-annual meeting the first Tuesday in August. R. W. G. Sec'y, Allen Jenckes, 97 Weybosset St. The Grand Encampment of Rhode Island meets annually on the first Wednesday in March. R. W. G. Scribe, Allen Jenckes, 97 Weybosset St. Both Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment meet in Odd Fellows' Hall, 97 Weybosset St.

6 lodges and 2 encampments meet at 97 Weybosset St. The lodges are: Eagle, No. 2; Roger Williams, No. 3; Hope, No. 4; Canonicus, No. 9; Franklin, No. 23; and Olive Branch, No. 37. The encampments are Narragansett, No. 1; and Moshassuck No. 2. The other lodges meet as follows: Manufacturers', No. 15, in Iron's Hall, Olneyville; Swarts, No. 18, at 207 Westminster St.; Pilgrim, No. 19, at 373 High St.; Unity, No. 20, at Unity Hall, Ocean St.; Crescent, No. 24, at 346 High St.; North Star, No. 25, in Headly's Block, Charles St.; Westminster, No. 27, 188 Westminster St.; James

Wood, No. 30, at 441 Cranston St.; Mayflower, No. 31, at 346 High St.

The other encampments meet as follows: Woonasquatucket, No. 10, at Iron's Hall, Olneyville; Plymouth, No. 11, at 373 High St.; Mazeppa, No. 12, at Unity Hall, Ocean St.; Uncas, No. 14, at 188 Westminster St.; Minnehaha, No. 16, in Hedley's Block, Charles St.; Fraternity, No. 17, in Ray's Block, Watchemoket. The D. of R. Lodge meet as follows: Charity, No. 3, at 217 Westminster St.; Dorcas, No. 7, in Unity Hall, Ocean St.; Ruth, No. 8, in Hedley's Block, Charles St.; Rose Standish, No. 9, at 373 High St.; Rachel, No. 15, in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Old Brick House, An, stands at Nos. 537 and 539 N. Main St. It is a three-story structure, with a gambrel roof, and was built in 1752 or 1753, by Elisha Brown. About one-third of its length on the north side has been taken down, and a wooden cottage built on its site. The central window of the three now remaining on the north side was evidently the original centre of the building.

Old Burial-Ground. — See Cemeteries.

Old State Prison. — See Prison.

Old Streets. — The first street, at the first, was merely a shore road, on the east side of the Providence River, running along in front of the "plantations," or "home lots," afterwards called the "Towne Streete," now known as S. and N. Main Sts. It led from Fox Point up into the country. Gradually lanes, finally widened and fenced as streets,

were opened eastward, such as "Olney's Lane," now Olney St.; Power's Lane, now Power St. Roads were opened to the ferries on the two rivers, Seekonk and Blackstone, leading to Massachusetts. After the building of Weybosset Bridge (Great Bridge), in 1704, roads were opened westward, now Weybosset St., Broad St., and High St., leading to Pawtuxet and Johnston. Westminster St. was opened in 1763, when a movement was proposed to establish a new township on the west side named Westminster. Streets were gradually opened in every direction as the town grew till it became a city. — *Frederic Dennison.*

"Old Town House," The, stood at the cor. of College and Benefit Sts., where the Court House is now located. A plain wooden structure, it was built for a church in 1723, and seventy years later purchased for a town-house. It was taken down in 1860.

Omnibuses and Stages. — In the times before the introduction of railroads, the stage-coach was an important institution. During the summer of 1829 there were 328 stage-coaches a week running bet. Boston and Providence, besides the local stages running to points within a dozen miles of the city. The contrast bet. those days and these is well illustrated by the small number of such conveyances at present in use, and especially when the population has since then increased more than five times. At present there are not more than a score of stages running from the city, and these only to places comparatively near. The longest

route run by a stage out of the city at present is to Danielsonville, Conn., a distance of about 25 miles. The following are the chief points to which stages are run:—

CENTREDALE. — See Georgiaville.

EAST KILLINGLY. — See Danielsonville.

EAST PROVIDENCE. — Omnibuses leave Arcade, Weybosset St., Providence, for East Providence and Rumford. Frequent trips are made.

EAST PROVIDENCE CENTRE. — See East Providence.

FOSTER. — See Danielsonville.

DANIELSONVILLE. — Stage leaves Shattuck's Exchange, 45 Washington St., daily at 11 A.M., for Danielsonville, *via* North Scituate, Foster, and East Killingly.

GENEVA. — See Woodville.

GEORGIAVILLE. — Omnibuses leave Butler's Exchange, Exchange Place, several times daily, for Georgiaville *via* Olneyville, Manton, Centredale.

MANTON. — See Georgiaville.

NORTH SCITUATE. — Stage leaves Shattuck's Exchange daily at 4 P.M., for North Scituate and Saundersville. See also Danielsonville.

RUMFORD. — See East Providence.

SAUNDERSVILLE. — See North Scituate.

SOUTH REHOBOTH. — Stage leaves Post Office every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5:55 P.M.

WANSKUCK. — See Woodville.

WOODVILLE. — Omnibuses leave Market Sq. for Woodville, *via* Wanskuck and Geneva, several times daily.

NOTE. — For time of omnibuses and full particulars, consult the latest number of J. A. & R. A. Reid's Railroad Time-tables and Handy Reference-Book.

Opera Houses. — See Low's Opera House, Music Hall, and Providence Opera House.

Orpheus Club, org'd in 1860, was strictly a musical society until 1879, when it became a Masonic lodge. It has about 45 members, active and honorary, all of whom are professional musicians.

Overseer of the Poor, Charity Building, 3 North Court St. Hours from 9 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. George W. Wightman has been the Overseer of the Poor since June, 1858.

Park Garden, Broad St., is a carefully planned summer garden, several acres in extent, and well laid out in lawns, lakes, paths, etc. The grounds contain a pavilion for theatrical and other entertainments, summer-houses, and other buildings, chiefly in the Japanese style. In the evening, the electric light, hundreds of gas-jets, and pyrotechnic displays furnish brilliant illuminations. "Pinafore" on the lake made a decided hit in 1879. In the season the grounds are open afternoons and evenings. Horse-cars marked "Park Garden" start from Market Sq.

Parks. — Providence needs, perhaps, fewer large public parks and breathing-spaces than any city of its size in the Union. For, situated as it is upon a number of steep hills and gentle slopes, nearly all parts are open to the influence of the salt breezes from the harbor and bay; while in the

very heart of the town the large body of water called the Cove, with the regular ebb and flow of its tide, is thought to contribute materially to the general health. In addition to these natural advantages, few houses in Providence are built in blocks; a large majority of the dwellings being detached, and surrounded with more or less ground. The freedom and fresh air which this mode of building insures go far to compensate for the limited number and small size of parks in the city, though several of these are not unworthy of notice. Providence may, however, soon be presented by one of its citizens, Henry T. Beckwith, with about 30 acres in the N. part of the city, bordering upon North St. and East Av., to be used as a public park, commemorative of the valuable services rendered the State by the French troops during 1780-81, when they encamped here under the brave commander-in-chief, Count de Rochambeau. Of the three names proposed for this valuable and appropriate gift, — French, Lafayette, or Rochambeau Park, — the last is the most approved. The obstacle in the way of Providence getting this park is made apparent in the following note (Oct. 11, 1882) from Mr. Beckwith to the editor of this book: —

"I have fully intended to give the 30 acres mentioned for a public park, but now don't know whether I shall or not. The people are so foolish as to talk of filling the Cove (which you also mention in the enclosed proof), and devoting it to railroad purposes, mainly freight-yards. I want to add to the public grounds the city has; but if any is to be destroyed I shall not furnish a substitute for it, so must wait and see. I am very sorry that it is so. No other city would have such

ideas. Park Rochambeau we have called my land, as being a more euphonious expression than Rochambeau Park, and it is also according to the French idiom. The city owns 37 acres land at Field Point, at the entrance of the harbor, being the quarantine station. There is nothing to prevent that being made a park if they are so disposed. Abbott Park and the two that are dignified with the names of Washington and Franklin are very small pieces of ground. Resp'y yours,

H. T. BECKWITH.

See Abbott Park, Blackstone Park, Dexter Training-Ground, Franklin Sq., Prospect Terrace, Richmond Park, Roger Williams Park, Washington Sq.

Pawtucket: at the falls on Blackstone's or Pawtucket River, "which river is called in Indian Pautuck (which signifies a fall) because there the fresh water falls into the salt water." — *J. Hammond Trumbull*.

Pawtucket is an important manufacturing town, on the Blackstone River, about 5 miles from Providence. The manufacture of cotton cloth, yarns, and thread, and many kinds of machinery, are the chief industries. The Boston and Providence and the Providence and Worcester railroads pass through the place. The population in 1880 was over 19,000. An attempt in 1882 to incorporate it as a city was unsuccessful. Pawtucket is practically a part of Providence, and Central Falls in the town of Lincoln is practically a part of Pawtucket.

Pawtuxet is a small village at the mouth of the Pawtuxet River, about 5 miles from Providence. It is mainly a place of residence for Providence people, and is reached from the city by the horse-cars. A settlement was made

here in 1638, two years after Roger Williams settled at Providence, by four men from Providence; and the place has had since then a distinct existence.

Pawtuxet River rises in the north-western part of the State, and empties into Narragansett Bay. It is the source of the city's water-supply. For $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village of Pawtuxet to the Pettaconsett pumping-station, it is a great resort in summer for boating-parties. Some of the scenery is extremely picturesque.

Pawtuxet Water is furnished to the city at the rate of about 3,700,000 gallons per day. The average cost to consumers is 3 cts per 100 gallons. Besides Providence, several suburban towns are supplied with this water.

Peace Society, The Rhode-Island, org'd in 1818 and incorp'd in 1825, is interesting as the oldest peace-society in the country. It has been active and influential, has been represented at most of the large peace conventions that have been held on both sides of the ocean, and has repeatedly exerted its influence by various means for the establishment of an international congress. Amos Perry, sec'y.

People's Coffee-House. — See Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Pettaconsett Pumping-Station is on the Pawtuxet River, in the town of Cranston, about 6 miles from Providence City Hall. The erection of the works here was begun April, 1870. A temporary engine-house on the bank of the river, containing a "Worthington Duplex" engine with a

pumping capacity of 5,000,000 gallons a day, was first built, and still continues in use. The permanent engine-house — a beautiful structure of brick and stone, with a standpipe rising above the roof to a height of 186 ft. — was built in 1873, and holds a Cornish engine. Beneath this house a bed of quicksand of great depth was found; and the motion of the engine had caused the standpipe to settle to such an extent that in the autumn of 1879 it became necessary to drive 40 piles, about 25 ft. in length and 10 in. in diameter, under and around the pump, and also around the standpipe. After this work, which occupied about 2 months, the engine was again started Nov. 22, 1879; and although it worked better than before the repair was made, the capacity of 9,000,000 gallons first intended could not be attained, and it soon became evident that new machinery must be substituted. This fact was set forth by Mayor Hayward in his address in Jan., 1881. To meet this want a contract was made June 7, 1881, with the Hon. Geo. H. Corliss, to furnish one of his engines; and soon afterwards preparations for its erection were begun. This engine, which is housed on the river-bank almost in the rear of the Cornish engine-house, when tested May 22 to 27, 1882, pumped at the rate of 9,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, and even higher at times, and proved very satisfactory in every respect. It consumed far less fuel than the Cornish engine, for the same amount of work done, and in various other ways was more effective. A test of the Cornish engine, made in the beginning of

1882, showed that it pumped but a little over 6,000,000 gallons per 24 hours; which unfavorable result is to be attributed partly, at least, to the settling of the pump-well in 1879.

Pharmaceutical Ass'n, The Rhode-Island, established in 1874, has for its object the diffusion of scientific knowledge among pharmacists and others. It encourages the system of apprenticeship now in vogue in the State. Any registered pharmacist or assistant registered pharmacist, active or retired, may become a member. Initiation fee, \$3; annual tax, \$2. Chas. A. Gladding, sec'y.

Philip, or Metacomet, son of Massasoit, the chief of the Pokanokets, was one of the most troublesome Indians in the early days of R. I., and carried on the "King Philip's War."

Phillips & Co., Thomas, is the oldest, most prominent, and most successful house in its line in this State. The business was established in 1804 by Josiah Keene, who conducted it until 1830, when he was succeeded by Calder & Phillips, whose successors in 1853 were the present firm of Thomas Phillips & Co. Although new departments have been added from time to time, the successive firms have always ranked prominent among their competitors in each of the several departments. The business now comprises the manufacturing of lead pipe and plumbers' supplies, and also of all kinds of copper work and brass fittings. In copper work the firm have important specialties, such as drying-machinery, boiling-worms, slasher

cylinders, vacuum-pans, and other apparatus used in print-works, bleacheries, sugar-refineries, etc. In connection with manufacturing and extensively dealing in lead pipe, sheet lead, tin pipe, pig lead, solder, sheet and bolt copper, and plumbers' supplies, the firm do the greatest amount of local plumbing work for factories, places of business, and residences. Moreover, they rank as eminent sanitary and hydraulic engineers, and in this department have accomplished many noteworthy undertakings, particularly so in Boston's palatial Hotel Vendome, and Providence's magnificent Narragansett Hotel, for both of which they supplied all the plumbing and ventilating apparatus. In supplying apparatus for mills and factories the firm show great ingenuity in contriving innumerable different devices for copper and brass apparatus which various industries require. In this department the firm's patrons are scattered throughout America, Cuba, and the West Indies. The buildings in which is carried on this industry make no imposing appearance. They are old and of wood, but they are thoroughly equipped with approved machinery and appliances. They occupy the whole of the block on the west side of South Main St., Nos. 73 to 85 inclusive, extending from Mark Lane to Crawford St. They are two stories high above the basement, and have a frontage of 80 feet, and an average depth of about 70 feet. There are nearly 125 employees, among whom are quite a number who have been employed here upwards of twenty consecutive years. Although the style of the firm has remained

unchanged for the past thirty years, the sole manager during the past fifteen years has been George R. Phillips, who is recognized as a philanthropic and patriotic citizen. He is a son of Thomas Phillips, and a native of Providence. In many noteworthy local enterprises of recent times he has taken a foremost and an active interest. In public life, too, he has held various local offices of trust, bestowing on all of them his utmost fidelity, although at the same time occupied with the minute details of his own large and intricate business, of which he is in reality the actual head, and with which he has been connected ever since 1848.

Places of Amusement. — See Amateur Dramatic Hall, Base - Ball Grounds, Infantry Skating - Rink, Low's Opera House, Music Hall, Narragansett Trotting Park, Park Garden, Providence Opera House, Providence Roller-Skating-Rink, Sans Souci Garden, Theatre Comique.

Point-st. Bridge is a fine iron structure, with a steam draw, which spans the Providence River at a distance of about half a mile below Great Bridge. It is 548 ft. long, was opened to traffic Oct. 22, 1872, and has cost for construction alone over \$150,000.

Point-st. Grammar School, cor. of Point and Plain Sts., is a building of fine proportions, with basement of rough Westerly granite, walls of pressed brick trimmed with Frear stone, and cornices, dormer windows, etc., of galvanized iron. The interior arrangements are most commodious and complete, particular attention having been given to ventilation and hygiene; and it is believed that

this schoolhouse is surpassed by none of similar grade in the country. Its total cost was \$135,000.

Police Association, The Providence, incorp'd 1870, furnishes pecuniary aid to disabled officers, amounting to \$1 a day before their pay is cut off by the city, and \$2 a day afterwards; pays \$200 upon the death of the wife of a member, and \$700 upon the death of a member, the sums to meet which are procured by assessment and from the treasury fund. Excursions in summer, and entertainments in winter, are given to accumulate funds for the ass'n. The membership includes nearly the entire police-force.

Police - Department. — The executive officer is the Chief of Police, elected annually by the city council. All other superior officers are recommended by the chief, appointed by the mayor, and approved by the board of aldermen. The patrolmen are appointed by the chief, and confirmed by the board of aldermen. The 185 patrolmen, including 10 horsemen, are directly controlled by 6 captains, 6 lieutenants, and 7 sergeants. Other superior officers are, a deputy chief and a clerk of police. Detailed officers are 2 detectives, 2 warrant-officers, a property clerk, and a sup't of hacks. There are 6 districts in the city, each having its own station-house to which a certain number of patrolmen report. The number of arrests in 1881 was 7,714. Of these, 5,177 were for drunkenness. The total cost of the dep't in 1880-81 was \$186,800.66. The appropriation for 1882-83 is \$200,000.

Police - Stations. — Chief of Police, City Hall. Police Ambulance at Station 1. The six district stations are situated as follows : —

1. Canal, cor. Haymarket St.
2. Mill, junc. of Back St.
3. 181 Wickenden St.
4. 33 Knight St.
5. 88 Richmond St.
6. Capron St., near Olneyville.

Population. — The first census, taken in 1708, showed a population of 1,446. In 1730, 3,916 names were enrolled; in 1748, 3,452; 1755, 3,159; 1774, 4,321; 1776, 4,355; 1782, 4,310; 1790, 6,380; 1800, 7,614; 1810, 10,071; 1820, 11,767; 1830, 16,836; 1840, 23,172; 1850, 41,513; 1860, 50,666; 1865, 54,595; 1870, 68,904; 1875, 100,675; 1880, 104,857. Of the population of 1880 there were 48,311 of American parentage, 56,546 of foreign parentage, 76,885 of American nativity, 27,972 of foreign nativity. There were 101,211 white, and 3,646 colored inhabitants. The estimated population in 1881 was 112,000, and in 1882 is 116,000.

Post - Office. — See Custom-House.

President Hayes's Visit to Providence. — The Hoppin Mansion, N. E. cor. Benefit and John Sts., was the scene of President Hayes's reception during his visit to the city in connection with the meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic, June 26-28, 1877.

Prisoners' Aid Association (incorp. 1874) is composed of ladies and gentlemen aiming (1) to aid discharged prisoners in such way and by such means as will enable them to gain an hon-

est and reputable livelihood; and (2) to adopt such measures as shall seem conducive to the prevention of crime. A Ladies' Auxiliary Society (The Woman's Society for aiding released Female Prisoners), formed in Jan., 1881, under whose auspices was established the Sophia Little Home (which see), was merged in the ass'n at the annual meeting June 12, 1882. The following officers of the Auxiliary Society were then chosen as the officers of the consolidated org. for the ensuing year: Honorary Prest., Mrs. Sophia L. Little; Prest., Mrs. Francis W. Goddard; Vice-Prests., Mrs. J. K. Barney, Mrs. F. K. Howland, Mrs. Louis J. Doyle, Mrs. Andrew Comstock; Sec., Miss J. W. Bucklin; Treas., Miss A. De F. Lockwood; Asst. Treas., Miss Mary E. Arnold.

Prison, The New State, in the town of Cranston, was completed in 1878. It is a handsome edifice constructed of blue-stone, (taken from grounds belonging to the State institutions) with granite trimmings. The prison consists of a central building and two wings connected with the keeper's house in front, and with the mess-room, kitchen, and hospital in the rear, by means of two iron bridges. The cells, 252 in number, occupy the middle of each wing. In the rear is the prison-yard with an area of 240,000 sq. ft.; enclosed by a wall 20 ft. in height, at each corner of which is a granite sentry tower. Within the yard is a two-story workshop. Cost of erection, about \$450,000. The architects were Stone & Carpenter. Reached by Pawtuxet Valley Branch of New York, Providence, and Boston Railroad.

Prison, The Old State, Gaspee St., N. of the Cove, is a massive granite structure, two stories in height, completed in 1838 at a cost of \$51,500, or an average of about \$1,300 per cell. In 1839 the county jail, a smaller and more compact building, was added, adjoining the keeper's house on the E. The unhealthiness and inadequacy of both buildings, constant sources of complaint almost from the first, were the causes which led to the erection of the new State Prison in Cranston, whither the prisoners were transferred in 1878.

Pro-Cathedral, on Broad St., bet. Claverick and Foster Sts., is a large wooden structure, built for the temporary use of the Society of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, while the new Cathedral is in process of erection.

Prospect Hill is the name applied to the broad, steep slope, on the East Side, rising from North and South Main Sts., and comprised within the limits of Olney and Transit Sts. It attains its greatest height of 190 feet near the cor. of Prospect and Meeting Sts., from which a fine view of the West Side of the city is obtained.

Prospect Terrace, Congdon St., East Side, was presented to the city by citizens of Ward II. in 1869. Half-way up the hillside, it commands a fine view of the north, south, and western portion of the city. A small fountain, also the gift of citizens, adorns the spot. Area, 12,000 sq. feet.

Protective Department. — See Fire-Department.

Providence is situated on Providence River, at the head of

Narragansett Bay. It is a port of entry, one of the two capitals of Rhode Island, and the seat of justice for Providence County. It is the second city in size in New England, and the first in Rhode Island. Its latitude is $41^{\circ} 49' 22''$ N.; longitude, $71^{\circ} 24' 48''$ W. Its area comprises about 16 sq. miles, distributed among ten wards nearly as follows: the East Side, Wards I., II., and III., 3.11 sq. miles; the West Side, Wards IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., and IX., 5.81 sq. miles; and the north-western part, Ward X., upwards of 6 sq. miles. The extreme length, from north to south, is about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and the extreme breadth from east to west, about $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles. By a census taken in 1875 (population at the time 100,675), of the 13,275 dwellings enumerated, all but 351 were of wood. The average number of persons to each dwelling was 7.58, and to each family 4.55. The tax assessor's valuation of real (\$85,987,900) and personal (\$30,208,500) property was in 1882 \$119,196,200, the rate of taxation \$14.50 per \$1,000, and the amount of taxation \$1,626,825. The funded city debt according to the last report was \$9,806,188, which is partly offset by a sinking-fund amounting to \$1,397,558. The city's floating debt on Sept. 30, 1881, was \$294,410, and the city's treasury balance at the same time was \$323,189. The gross funded water debt is \$5,500,000, with a sinking fund of \$119,457; the net water debt being \$5,380,542; while the net cost of the water-works to Sept. 30, 1881, was \$6,101,263. The city directory for 1882, on the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of

Providence as a city, makes an interesting statistical exhibit from which it is seen that in fifty years the population of Providence has increased 100,000. In the last Directory there are 43,523 names, showing an increase of 2,147 over the preceding year, and indicating a present population of fully 116,000. Providence and vicinity is one of the most extensive manufacturing districts in the United States: the products are of great variety, and rank well in all the markets of the world. The homes of the people, and the suburbs on every side, always draw forth the praises of visitors. The public institutions are maintained on generous principles, and the public buildings are noteworthy for their architecture. The social, charitable, educational, and religious interests are all sedulously and carefully provided for; and the prosperity of the city, in its many details, is at present surpassed by no city in the country. See A Batch of Historical Notes.

Providence Association of Baptist Churches was formed in 1843, of churches formerly in the Warren Association. The churches in Providence belonging to this association, are the Fourth, Jefferson-st., Stewart-st., Cranston-st., and Roger Williams (Wanskuck). The total membership of these churches, by report of 1882, was 1,592. The number of churches in the ass'n is 16. See Warren Association.

Providence Association of Firemen, incorporated in 1829, comprises all the members of the fire department. It was formed "for the purpose of mutual aid

and assistance under the calamities to which their public duties may expose them." Fifty cents a year secures to each member, if disabled in the performance of his duty, a weekly allowance of \$9.00 beside payment of all medical charges.

Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers (meets quarterly, 54 North Main St.) was formed in 1789 to promote home manufactures, to cement the mechanic interest, and to raise a fund for supporting the distressed. Until 1825 the business meetings were generally held in the State House. After various removals, it located at Bank Building, on Weybosset St. In 1821 it established a library, and later a reading-room for use of its members and their apprentices. The volumes collected, upwards of 6,000, were transferred in 1877 to the Providence Public Library.

Providence Dispensary. — See Dispensaries.

Providence Institution for Savings, 76 South Main St., incorp. in 1819, is the oldest savings bank in the State. It occupies a handsome granite building.

Providence National Bank, 70 South Main St., incorp. Oct., 1791, is the oldest banking-institution in the State.

Providence Opera House, adjoining the Narragansett Hotel on Dorrance St., cor. of Pine, is a cosey and well-constructed theatre, 111 ft. long, 83 ft. wide, with a stage 45 by 75 ft. It has 2 galleries, with a total seating capacity of 1,500. It is of brick with a modest exterior. It has 3 exits,

one on Dorrance, one on Pine, and the other on Eddy St., thus affording ample facilities for a speedy clearing of the house in case of need. It was opened under the management of Wm. H. Henderson, now of the Standard Theatre in New York. It was dedicated Nov. 4, 1871, by a Stock Co. in "Fashion." The co. was withdrawn in 1876, but the house has ever since been the headquarters for leading combinations. Three years ago Geo. Hackett became lessee and manager. The treas. is F. A. Hackett.

Providence Plantations. — See Rhode Island.

Providence Public Library occupies the ground floor of the large brick building built for Mowry & Goff's school, on Snow St., bet. Washington and Westminster Sts. It is open daily (except Sundays and holidays) from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. It is now in its fifth year, having been opened to the public Feb. 4, 1878, in the Butler Exchange, and removed to its present commodious quarters in the summer of 1880. The vigorous growth of the institution appears destined to overcome in time the surprising backwardness which left a city of this size without a public library until 1878. Several interesting features of this institution may be mentioned here. First, its management is in the hands of an incorp'd body of trustees, who represent gifts to the library in sums of \$10,000 and more, received from Joseph A. Barker, the late Mrs. Anna Richmond, Wm. S. Slater, Alexander Duncan, Joseph R. Brown, Moses B. Lockwood, and others. The management is independent

of the city government, although the library is conducted wholly for the free use of all the people of all ages (over 14 years) and races. It is strange, therefore, that the city has never contributed any aid to its support, — particularly so, as such noteworthy precedents have been established in Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and many other cities, and more so because a statute of the State of Rhode Island makes it possible for such support to be given whenever the necessary steps shall be taken. Second, a feature of this library is its attempt to render definite and specific assistance to readers. With this in view, it has planned its various catalogues, and arranged for special methods of furnishing to readers the information which is available on current and standard topics. For instance, the library, from its first opening to the public, has posted a daily manuscript bulletin of references to some topic of current interest. Naturally these bulletins have grown, step by step, into, (1) a longer list copied by the hektograph; (2) a weekly printed list in the daily papers, and (3) a regularly issued monthly periodical, the "Monthly Reference Lists," — the latter having a subscription-list of over 250 names. A large part of these are in Providence, but some are in nearly every State in the Union, and one each in Canada, England, and Germany. This institution, although in its infancy, has made its influence widely felt, and well deserves a hearty support from the public. The present number of volumes (Aug. 1, 1882) is 20,567, besides about 2,000 pamphlets. 384,624

books have been drawn from the library since the opening. The number of readers is now 18,803, 10,260 of whom have registered since Aug. 1, 1878. The library force comprises a librarian, an assistant librarian, and four clerks. The annual reports of the librarian, William E. Foster, contain full information concerning the working of the library, with very complete statistical tables. Four of these have been issued, the last one being for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881. Other information about the library will be found in "The Library Journal," vol. 3, pp. 25, 26; vol. 4, pp. 57, 169, 447, 448; vol. 5, pp. 151, 204, 205, 326, 327; vol. 6, pp. 164, 165.

Providence River issues from the Cove, and enters the harbor at Fox Point, one mile from Great Bridge. It increases in width gradually from 100 to 900 ft., and, owing to the sewage which enters it, is usually of a muddy hue. It is crossed by seven bridges in Providence. Extensive dredging operations in 1881-82 have secured a channel 17 ft. deep at mean low water, extending from Crawford-st. Bridge to Fox Point.

Providence Roller-Skating Rink, Aborn, near Fountain St., built in 1879, is said to be one of the best in the country. It occupies a wooden building, 210 ft. long and 101 ft. wide. Excepting the suitable ante-rooms, offices, etc., at one end, all this space is taken up by a large hall, with galleries on two sides, and in the centre a rink 145 by 73 ft. Open from 10 to 12 A. M., 2.30 to 5 and 8 to 10.30 P. M. *Broadway or Mt. Pleasant* H. C.

Providence Temperance Cadets, a literary and military org. composed of Catholic young men, which has been in existence 11 years. Meets at 114 High St. Pres't, Jas. J. Murray; sec'y, John L. Lindsay.

Providence Washington Insurance Co. is the oldest joint-stock fire and marine ins. co. in New England, and the sixth oldest in the world. It is the largest in Rhode Island, the second being the Equitable Fire and Marine (noticed elsewhere). Its gross assets, including its paid-up capital of \$400,000, amount to about \$900,000. It is doing the largest and most extended business; its income of over three-quarters of a million dollars coming chiefly from premiums received by upwards of 300 agents scattered throughout the United States. The Co.'s charter was granted in 1799, when the insurance business, although in its primitive state, was seen to be of such necessity to the commercial world that very liberal privileges were granted. The offices of the Co. are at No. 20 Market Sq., in the "What Cheer Building," owned by the What Cheer corporation, in which this Co. is a large stockholder. The Providence Washington has had only four pres'ts., since its incorporation 83 years ago. The first was Richard Jackson, father of Gov. Jackson; the second, Sullivan Dorr; and the third, John Kingsbury, who served till his death in 1874. The following year the Newport Fire and Marine Ins. Co. was consolidated with the Providence Washington; and J. H. De Wolf was elected pres't. J. B. Branch is sec'y, and George E. Bixby

ass't sec'y. The directors are chiefly men who have a widespread reputation for prominence in various industries, and include Wm. S. Slater, Resolved Waterman, Rowland Hazard, J. H. De Wolf, Wm. Grosvenor, jun., Wm. Ames, Henry J. Steere, Chas. E. Paine, F. W. Carpenter, R. I. Gammell, E. Philip Mason, Royal C. Taft, Eugene W. Mason, John S. Palmer, Daniel Day.

Providence Worsted-Mills, owned by Charles Fletcher, are probably the largest of their class in America. The buildings are all of brick, well constructed and admirably arranged, and cover three acres on Valley St. They are almost all new, the oldest having been erected in 1875, and are supplied with both steam and water power. The machinery is extremely interesting, and much of it is to be seen nowhere else in this country. It was imported chiefly from England, Scotland, and France, by Mr. Fletcher, who has devoted a lifetime to the study of this one industry; sixteen years having been spent in it in the city of Providence, where he has earned a well-deserved reputation for business capacity, industry, and integrity. His mills are models in their line. He gives employment to 600 persons, who are occupied wholly in making worsted, mohair, and genappe yarns, in white, mixed, and fancy colors, made up on bobbins or dresser-spools, and in skeins. All work necessary to make the finest yarn out of the wool as it is clipped from the sheep, is done on these premises. This necessitates sorting, scouring and drying, carding and preparing, combing, drawing, twisting, reeling and

spooling, finishing and binding, coloring and bleaching. The various processes are well worth seeing, and the cleanliness of the several departments is worthy of imitation by other manufacturers.

Providence Yacht-Club, org'd in 1875.—See Yacht-Club.

Public Library.—See Providence Public Library; also Libraries.

Railroads.

Attleboro' Branch R. R. for Falls Village and No. Attleboro, Mass. Connects at Attleboro with Boston & Providence R. R. Leave from west end of Union Depot.

Boston & Providence R. R. for Boston, *via* Mansfield and points N. and E. A. A. Folsom, sup't. Leave from west end of Union Depot.

Hopkinton, Milford, & Woonsocket R. R. for Ashland, Mass. Connects at Woonsocket with Providence & Worcester R. R. W. E. Chamberlain, sup't. Leave from east end of Union Depot.

Moshassuck Valley R. R. for Saylesville. Connects at Woodlawn with Providence & Worcester R. R.

Narragansett Pier R. R. for Narragansett Pier. Connects at Kingston with New-York, Providence, & Boston R. R. Leave from west end of Union Depot. G. T. Lamphear, sup't.

Newport & Wickford R. R. & Steamboat Co. for Wickford and Newport. Connects at Wickford Junction with New-York, Providence & Boston R. R. Leave from west end of Union Depot. Theo. Warren, sup't.

New York & New-England R. R. for Hartford, Newburgh, Norwich, New York *via* Hartford, the South and West. L. W. Palmer, sup't. Providence Division. Leave from west end of Union Depot.

New York & New-England R. R. ("Providence & Boston New Line") for Boston. Connects at Valley Falls with Providence and Worcester R. R., and at Franklin, Mass., with main line of New-York & New-England R. R. Leave *via* Providence & Worcester R. R., from the east end of Union Depot.

New-York, Providence, & Boston R. R. for Stonington and New London, also Narragansett Pier *via* Kingston, and Newport *via* Wickford. J. B. Gardiner, sup't. Leave from west end of Union Depot. Trains of the Shore Line route to New York pass over this line to New London, and then over the lines of the Shore Line Division, and the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad.

Old-Colony R. R. Leave *via* Boston and Providence R. R. from west end of Union Depot, and connects at Attleboro for Taunton, New Bedford, and points in Eastern and Southern Massachusetts, and at Mansfield with Northern Division O. C. for Fitchburg and the North. Leave *via* Providence, Warren, & Bristol R. R. from India-st. Depot, and connects at Warren for Fall River and Newport.

Parvuxet-Valley Branch R. R. for Hope, R. I. Leave *via* New-York, Providence, & Boston R. R., from west end of Union Depot. J. B. Gardiner, sup't.

Providence & Boston New Line. — See New-York & New-England R. R.

Providence & Springfield R. R. for Pascoag, R. I. Wm. Tinkham, pres't. Leave from Gaspee-st. Depot.

Providence & Worcester R. R. for Worcester and points north and west. W. E. Chamberlain, sup't. Leave from east end of Union Depot.

Providence, Warren, & Bristol R. R. for Bristol, Fall River, and Newport. Waterman Stone, sup't. Leave from India-st. Depot.

Shore Line. — See New-York, Providence, & Boston R. R.

Stonington & Providence R. R. — See New-York, Providence, & Boston R. R.

Stonington Line for New York, *via* New-York, Providence, & Boston R. R. to Stonington Landing, then by steamer to New York. One trip each way daily, Sundays excepted.

Stoughton Branch R. R. for Canton and Stoughton, Mass. Connects at Canton Junction with Boston and Providence R. R. Leave from west end of Union Depot.

Warwick Railroad for Oakland Beach and Buttonwoods, R. I. Leave *via* New-York, Providence, & Boston R. R., from west end of Union Depot. J. B. Gardiner, sup't.

Wood River Branch R. R. for Hope Valley, R. I. Connects at Wood River Junction with New-York, Providence, & Boston R. R. Leave from west end of Union Depot. L. M. Barber, sup't.

Railroad Depots.

Gaspee-st. Depot, at the Gaspee-st. railroad-crossing about one-fourth of a mile west of the Union-Depot, Exchange Place, is the terminus of the Providence and Springfield R. R.

India-st. Depot, near Fox Point, is the terminus of the Providence, Warren, & Bristol R. R. It is reached by horse-cars marked "Bristol & Fall-River Railroad," which leave Exchange Place 20 minutes before the departure of a train.

Union Depot, popularly known as "The Depot," is on Exchange Place in the heart of the city. All horse-cars pass by or very close to it. It is practically a double depot, the two parts being designated as the "east end" and "west end." It is a brick structure 625 ft. long, in the Norman-Gothic style, erected in 1848. In the east end are the termini of the Providence and Worcester R. R., and the New-York & New-England R. R. (to Boston). In the west end terminate the New-York, Providence, & Boston R. R., the New-York & New-England R. R. (to Hartford and the Hudson River); the Boston & Providence R. R., and the Old-Colony R. R. (to New Bedford and Fitchburg).

Railroad Time-Table and Handy Reference Book, a monthly publication of 144 pp., issued by J. A. & R. A. Reid, which contains complete time-tables of all railroads running to or from Providence; tables of all railroads in Boston and Worcester; the time of all steamers, both freight and passenger; stages, omnibuses, expresses, both local and general, to and from Providence and all points in Rhode Island; horse-car tables, fire-alarm lists, hack and express rates for Rhode Island, etc.

Rawson Fountain Society was org'd 1772, to supply the

town with pure water from a spring near Dean St., still in existence. Since the introduction of Pawtuxet water, but few families are supplied from this source.

Reading-Rooms. — Of reading-rooms open to the public, those of the Providence Public Library, the Union for Christian Work, and the Young Men's Christian Association, are the most important. The last two are supplied with the daily papers, while that of the Providence Public Library is only for magazines and weekly papers. The Public Library reading-room is a spacious, attractive, and exceptionally well-lighted room, and a most attractive place in which to spend an hour. That of the Young Men's Christian Association is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 A. M. to 9.30 P. M., and has, besides the daily papers, secular and religious weeklies and popular magazines. The various libraries (see heading Libraries) also have reading-rooms. At the offices of the Providence "Journal" and "Press," files of a score or so of papers and periodicals may readily be consulted. At the rooms of the Board of Trade an extensive list of papers from all parts of the country is received for the benefit of those who enjoy the privileges of that institution. The Prov. Medical Ass'n rooms (open at all hours) contain 120 medical publications.

Red Bridge. — See Central Bridge.

Refining of Gold and Silver. — See Carpenter's Gold and Silver Refinery.

Reform-Club. — See Temperance Organizations.

Registry Tax.—See Suffrage.

Representatives of Providence for 1882.

United-States Senate.—Henry B. Anthony of Providence, Nelson W. Aldrich of Providence.

United-States House of Representatives.—(First District) Henry J. Spooner of Providence.

Governor of Rhode Island.—Alfred H. Littlefield of Lincoln.

Rhode-Island Senate.—John F. Tobey. [Died Oct. 5, 1882.]

Rhode-Island House of Representatives.—Stillman White, Elisha Dyer, jun., John Carter Brown Woods, Fitz-James Rice, Gilbert F. Robbins, Israel B. Mason, Royal C. Taft, Daniel R. Ballou, Amos M. Bowen, Joseph F. Brown, Charles Edward Paine, James H. Tower.

Republican City Committee, having charge of the local affairs of the Republican party, is composed of five members from each of the ten wards. The headquarters are at Central Police Station on Canal St. The chairman is Hon. Henry J. Spooner.

Rhode Island, one of the 13 original States of the Union. Although the smallest in area, it is nevertheless one of the wealthiest in the Union. Its area is 1,306 sq. miles, nearly one-fifth of which is water surface. It lies bet. the parallels of latitude 41° and 42° N., and bet. the meridians of longitude $71^{\circ} 8'$ and $71^{\circ} 53'$ W. from Greenwich. Although it has an ocean frontage of but 45 miles, about 350 miles of its territory are washed by tide-water. The State, having an extreme length of nearly 50 miles, and an average breadth of 35 miles, is

divided into two unequal divisions by Narragansett Bay. The soil, though somewhat rocky, is moderately fertile. A fine quality of granite is quarried in Westerly. Cumberland, Lincoln, and Johnston furnish an excellent limestone; and an extremely hard anthracite coal is mined to some extent in Portsmouth. There are also beds of iron-ore, and stone-quarries, in the northern part of the State. Extensive manufactures are carried on in Providence and the neighboring towns. In the central and southern portion of the State, the farming and fishing industries are the most important. The first settlement in Rhode Island was at Providence, followed by settlements at Portsmouth and Newport. The colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations dates from the year 1647, when the four towns of Providence, Newport, Portsmouth, and Warwick were united under a patent or charter granted by Parliament in 1643, at the solicitation of Roger Williams. In the year 1651 Providence and Warwick separated from the other two towns, but in 1654 re-united. In 1663 a charter of unusual liberality was granted by Charles II., which remained in force until the adoption of the State Constitution in 1842. Rhode Island bore a conspicuous part in the Revolution, furnishing to the Continental forces, among other distinguished patriots, the first naval commander, Esek Hopkins, and one of the most illustrious generals, Nathanael Greene. In 1842 occurred the "Dorr Rebellion," an effort of a strong party, headed by Thomas Wilson Dorr, to ob-

tain, by irregular methods, a new State Constitution. This produced a conflict bet. the adherents of the legal State government and the "Dorrites," which terminated fortunately without serious bloodshed. Though the leader was afterwards imprisoned, this movement resulted in the framing of a new Constitution, which went into effect in May, 1843. During the Civil War, out of a population of but 175,000, Rhode Island sent nearly 25,000 men to the support of the Union cause. These included the Governor of the State, William Sprague, and the late Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. The State is divided into five counties, — Providence, Newport, Washington, Kent, and Bristol, named in order according to population. Providence and Newport are the State capitals, and the most important cities; Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Lincoln, and Warwick, the most populous towns. The population of the State by the census of 1880 is 276,531. The name of *Rhode Island*, applied first to the island of the same name, — also called Aquidnick, — is said to have been given by Adrian Block, a Dutch trader (from whom Block Island, near the mouth of Narragansett Bay, derives its name), who called it "Roodt Eylandt" (Red Island), from the reddish color of the soil; or, as some authorities state, "from its marshy estuaries, red with cranberries."

Rhode-Island Baptist State Convention was incorporated by the Rhode-Island General Assembly in 1826, for missionary and educational purposes. Its membership is composed of delegates

from the various Baptist churches and auxiliary societies. Annual meetings are held. The convention collects and disburses money for missionary purposes, and supports a missionary and colporteur.

Rhode - Island Catholic Beneficial Association is a branch of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of America, meets at 98 Weybosset St. semi-monthly. Members are entitled to a weekly sick-benefit of \$5.00, and on the death of a member the burial expenses are paid. Pres't, Thomas Cullen; sec'y, John Wins.

Rhode-Island Club, org'd in 1875, is a social club composed of about 65 members, including many leading professional and business men of this city. The club-house, well arranged and handsomely furnished, is at 171 Broad St. Entrance fee, \$100; annual assessment, \$50. Pres't, Hon. Henry B. Anthony, U. S. Senator from R. I.; Sec'y, Morris Ulmann. Admission procured only through members.

Rhode-Island Exchange for Woman's Work, headquarters at 75 Westminster St., provides a salesroom for various kinds of women's handiwork, the objects contributed varying from jellies and cakes to Kensington embroideries and painted plaques. Each article is subject to the approval of managers who require a certain quality of work for acceptance. The exchange is supported by annual subscription of patrons or consignors, and a commission of 10 per cent charged on sales.

Rhode-Island Harvard Club was org'd in 1882, to bring into closer social relations the gradu-

ates of the various academic and professional departments of Harvard University. The annual meeting and dinner is held at Newport in September, and the semi-annual meeting at Providence in February. Fifty graduates of Harvard reside in Providence and vicinity. The sec'y of the club is John H. Storer of Newport.

Rhode-Island Historical Society held its first meeting June 29, 1822, in the old Manufacturers' Hotel. Twenty-two years later the plain stone edifice which it now occupies was erected on Waterman St., near Prospect, next to the present Brown University Library building; the lawns of the two estates being pleasantly continuous, without a barrier. The greater part of the 9,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets here collected relates directly to the history of Rhode Island. The society is also rich in ancient documents, collections of MSS., etc., some of which have been printed in its published volumes of "Collections" and "Proceedings," and others of which will doubtless be published at no distant day. Many miscellaneous articles of historical interest are also gathered by the society. An important service has been done for the public by the series of lectures on topics of specific historic interest, which have been delivered before the society during the past few winters. Visitors admitted from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 2.30 to 5 P. M. Prof. Wm Gammell, pres't; and Amos Perry, sec'y and librarian.

Rhode-Island Horticultural Society was an offshoot of the

Franklin Society, org'd in Oct., 1845. At its first exhibition, in that year, most of its contributors were from Massachusetts. It has held fairs in June and Oct., with few exceptions. The June fair, omitted for a time, has recently been restored. Monthly meetings are also held at the Lyceum Building, 62 Westminster St., for the purpose of testing and discussing specimens of fruit and flowers.

Rhode-Island Hospital, completed in 1868 at a cost of about \$500,000, from plans by A. C. Morse, occupies ample grounds on Eddy St., bet. Lockwood and Dudley Sts. It is a private charity, owing its origin to a generous gift of \$75,000 from members of a single family (\$40,000 being from the trustees of Moses B. Ives, \$25,000 from Robert H. Ives, and \$10,000 from their sister Mrs. Charlotte R. Goddard), to which sum liberal additions have been made by the people of the city and State.

The hospital structure consists of a central building connected by corridors with two large wings, each of which is ornamented by a tower. The wings contain the hospital wards and private rooms for pay-patients; the central building, the sup't's rooms, the operating and instrument room, museum of anatomy, library, chapel, and other departments. The staff of the institution is composed of 19 physicians, assisted by a consulting staff of 12 physicians. There are also one medical and one surgical interne, and two externes, one medical and one surgical; all of whom are regular physicians. 552 patients were admitted in the year ending Sept. 30, 1881;

156 of whom were pay-patients. There are 43 endowments for permanent free beds. Over 4,500 out-patients were treated in 1881. A "children's ward" was opened Feb. 15, 1882. Children between the ages of 2 and 10 years, if not afflicted with incurable disease, are here received. A training-school for nurses was established in 1882. The hospital is supported by the income of a fund of about \$360,000 (over one-third of which is invested in stock of the R. I. Hospital Trust Co.), and by annual collections made in the city churches. Guarantors of deficiency supply any deficiency in the income. The pres't of the hospital is Prof. George I. Chace; the sup't and admitting physician, Charles E. Woodbury, M.D. Visitors admitted bet. 1 and 2 P. M., and at other times on an order from one of the officers.

Rhode-Island Locomotive Works is the largest establishment of its kind in New England, and the third largest in America. It is one of the greatest of the many manufactories in Providence, and second to none in importance. Its history is somewhat unique. The group of buildings and the grounds used and owned by this company were formerly the property of the Burnside Rifle Co., of which the Locomotive Works is in a certain sense the successor. The Rifle Co. was practically founded, and for a time conducted, by Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, whose name it bore. During the war about 600,000 rifles were made here; but at the close of the war, the demand for rifles having ceased, and the company seeking other uses for its capital

and plant, was re-incorp'd for the manufacture of locomotives. The new company was org'd in 1866, with a capital of \$500,000; the stockholders being chiefly the old stockholders of the Rifle Co., and most prominent among them being Earl P. Mason (an original stockholder and the pres't and treas. of the Rifle Co.) and Wm. S. Slater. Mr. Slater became the first pres't of the Co., and held the position until his death in 1882, and the vacancy has not yet been filled; and Mr. Mason became the first treas., and continued until his death in 1876. The directors are John W. Slater, Chas. F. Mason (vice-pres't of the Co.), Earl P. Mason, and Arthur Young. John W. Slater is the only son of the late pres't, and the Messrs. Mason are the sons of the late treas. The works are under the immediate supervision of the agt. and supt., J. Aug. Durgin, who was formerly connected with the Mason Locomotive Works of Taunton, Mass., and more recently with the Pittsburg Locomotive Works of Pittsburg, Penn. Francis L. Bullard, (formerly of the Hinkley Locomotive Works of Boston) is treas. and sec'y. The buildings are an attractive group, chiefly of brick, in the vicinity of Hemlock and Valley Sts. The buildings and yards cover an area of eight acres owned by the company. The earliest were built in 1861, but additions have been made from time to time as necessity demanded. The equipment is most complete, and provides ample facilities for making 250 locomotives a year. Employment is given to 1,100 skilled men; the pay-roll amounting to about \$600,000 a year. The locomotives made here are of all

sizes, and for the various kinds of railroads; broad-gauge, narrow-gauge, elevated, etc. It is not possible to enumerate the railroads using the Rhode-Island locomotives; but they include almost all of the elevated railroads in New York, the Boston & Providence, the Canadian Pacific, the St. Paul, Minneapolis, & Manitoba, the St. Paul, Minneapolis, & Omaha, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul; the last-named alone using about 140 of these locomotives. The establishment has been an uninterrupted success from the start, and to-day it is taxed to its utmost capacity to fill the orders from all parts of the world.

Rhode-Island Lotteries.—The newspapers about 75 years ago were "full of lottery advertisements, and every year several charters for lotteries were granted by the Rhode-Island General Assembly. No one's moral sense was shocked by them."

Rhode-Island Militia.—Adjutant General's office, 104 North Main St. The State militia is a brigade of about 1,400 men, 151 being commissioned officers. Four battalions of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, constitute the force, which is a consolidation of one brigade of militia, composed of various local military organizations, under a State law enacted in 1879. The State furnishes arms and equipments, a neat uniform of blue for each soldier, beside a small remuneration. One of the duties annually performed by the brigade is a camp service of five consecutive days in July, Aug., or Sept. Oakland Beach, a shore resort about 10 miles from the city, has been the ground for

several years. The Providence organizations, represented in the various battalions, are:—

First Battalion of infantry, companies A, B, C, and D, First Light Infantry Regiment, chartered 1818; about 200 officers and men.

Second Battalion of infantry, Co. E, Slocum Light Guards, org'd 1842; about 50 officers and men.

Fourth Battalion of infantry, companies A and B, Burnside Guards (colored), org'd 1867; 115 officers and men.

Fifth Battalion of infantry, Rhode-Island Guards Regiment, org'd 1865 (chiefly Irish-American), companies A, B, and D, Providence, company C, Central Falls; about 210 officers and men.

First Battalion of cavalry, companies A and B, Providence Horse Guards, chartered 1842; about 50 men.

First Battalion of light artillery, battery A, Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, chartered 1801, about 60 officers and men. The United Train of Artillery is an independent company, has 120 officers and men. The adj't gen'l is Elisha Dyer, jun.; and the ass't adj't gen'l is Col. Hunter C. White.

Rhode-Island Peace Society.—See Peace Society.

Rhode-Island School for the Deaf, cor. Fountain and Beverly Sts., is a State institution, supervised by the State Board of Education. It is "for the benefit of children incapacitated through deafness or deaf-mutism, total or partial, from receiving instruction in common schools." Since it was opened, April 2, 1877, over 40 pupils have been instructed here,

the number at present being 26. The method of teaching is founded largely on the German system of education for deaf-mutes. Miss Katharine H. Austin, principal.

Rhode-Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, 128 North Main St., was org'd in 1820, to promote industry within the State, as necessary to its best interests. Its annual meetings were held for nearly 30 years at Pawtuxet: now the yearly meetings of this society take place on the third Wednesday in January, in Providence. The fairs of the society are held at Narragansett Park in September, and the week following the New-England Fair. The society owns a museum and library. It has about 1,500 members.

Rhode-Island Temperance Union was org'd in Oct., 1868, to promote "total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage; the suppression of their manufacture and the traffic therein; and the alleviation of the sufferings of those who are under the curse of intemperance." It has kept one or more agents at work for over fourteen years. It labors in public and sabbath schools, on the platform and in the pulpit, to create and emphasize a correct public sentiment. In 1881 it declared in favor of a prohibitory constitutional amendment. The office is at Westminster St. Rev. H. W. Conant, sec'y.

Rhode-Island Underwriters' Association is the name under which the Equitable and Merchants Insurance Cos. of this city issue a joint policy through their agents in the Western

States. The business of the ass'n is transacted in Chicago through the general agents, Buckman & Tillinghast.

Richmond Park is the name designating an enclosure on Butler Av., bet. Waterman and Pitman Sts., the free use of which, though private property, is given to the public by its owner, Walter Richmond. It is a wooded slope overlooking the Seekonk River, somewhat improved, and provided with seats.

Richmond - st. Congregational Church, The Old, or "Tin Top" church as it was called, probably from the tin roof of its belfry, cor. of Richmond and Pine Sts., was begun in 1795, but not completed until 1807. On the erection of a finer structure opposite, this building was abandoned by the Richmond-st. society, and for several years was a temporary home for various new societies until their churches should be built. It has since been used as a brewery, and now shelters within its walls a junk-shop and a dining-saloon. The style of the building is that of the ordinary church of its period, plain and rectangular, with sloping roof, and belfry in front.

Riverside Cemetery.— See Cemeteries.

Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, built his house on the east side of the river, a little north of what is now the cor. of North Main and Howland Sts. In the Recorder's office, in the City Hall, may be seen the original deeds from the Indians, conveying to him the whole tract of the land of the Providence Plantations, and also the original

deed by Roger Williams, conveying the same to his loving friends and associates.

Roger Williams Monument (dedicated Oct. 16, 1877), is in Roger Williams Park, on a plateau in front of the old Williams House. A flight of steps leads to a pedestal crowned by a statue of Roger Williams. Below, History inscribes his name and "1636." The monument is granite, the figures are bronze. Total height, 27½ ft. Cost, \$18,500. Sculptor, Franklin Simmons.

Roger Williams Monument Association, incorp'd in 1860, was formed at the suggestion of Stephen Randall, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, and the discoverer of his place of sepulture. The ass'n proposes, as soon as sufficient funds shall have been raised, to erect a monument to the founder of Rhode Island at some suitable spot on Prospect Hill, bet. Angell and Halsey Sts. It is to be of granite, 170 ft. in height. Sec'y, Amos Perry.

Roger Williams Park is a tract of land comprising about 103 acres, situated bet. Elmwood Av. and Broad St., near the Cranston line. It was the farm of the late Miss Betsey Williams, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, who, at her death in 1871, bequeathed it to the city for a public park, on condition that a memorial to her celebrated ancestor should be erected within it, at a cost of not less than \$500. A fine monument, costing much more than the sum specified, stands near the Elmwood-ave. entrance; and a granite memorial has also been placed in the ancient Williams burial-ground, on

the western margin of the park. Though new and but partially improved, the Park is still an attractive place for visitors. Its "Crystal Lake," an artificial pond, covered in summer with row-boats, is visited in winter by crowds of merry skaters and spectators. There are croquet-grounds, patent swings, pleasant summer-houses for picnic-parties, and a small, interesting collection of animals and birds. The gambrel-roofed cottage of Betsey Williams, carefully preserved, is still standing on the grounds, and near it the ancient well-sweep. What Cheer Cottage, a picturesque building erected by the Union Horse Railroad Co. in 1878, is a place for resting and refreshments. Private parties are frequently given in its upper rooms. The Union Horse Railroad Co. has also erected a tasteful pavilion at the Park terminus of the Elmwood route. The Park is reached by 4 lines of cars: viz., the Elmwood, — most direct, — and the 3 South - Providence routes.

Roger Williams Spring, near which tradition says he landed, is hidden from view in the basement of the house on the N. W. cor. of No. Main St. and Allen's Lane.

Roger Williams Square. — See What Cheer Square.

Roller - Skating Rinks. — There are two of these in the city, the "Providence" and the "Infantry Hall." An opportunity to indulge in roller-skating is also afforded at Work's Gymnasium. See separate topics, on the above.

Round - Top Church, the popular name given to the Beneficent Congregational Church. Described in its alphabetical place.

Royal Arcanum, The, is a secret beneficiary org., similar in character to the Knights of Honor. There are two councils in Providence. Total membership, 116.

Rumford Chemical Works is certainly one of the most prominent and apparently one of the most prosperous manufacturing establishments in Providence. Its history and success are noteworthy. In 1854 George F. Wilson and Eben N. Horsford, under the firm-name of Geo. F. Wilson & Co., built a chemical laboratory at Rumford, a busy New-England village, near Providence. The chemical works, and also the village, were named in honor of Count Rumford, who had founded at Harvard University a professorship on the application of science to the useful arts. In 1858 the establishment was incorporated as the Rumford Chemical Works; and since then it has become known throughout this country as the manufacturer of superior general chemicals, besides several specialties of paramount value. The company's tract of land comprises about two square miles, situated about three miles from the city. Through it pass the Boston & Providence, and the Eastern Branch of the Providence & Worcester Railroads, and also the Ten-Mile and Seekonk rivers. The buildings cover an area of nearly eight acres. The main offices, packing and printing

rooms, occupy two large, fine brick buildings, Nos. 57, 58, 59, and 60, South Water St., in Providence. The specialties of the Rumford Works are as follows:—

Horsford's Cream of Tartar Substitute.

Horsford's Bread Preparation.

Horsford's Phosphatic Baking Powder.

Rumford Yeast Powder.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Horsford's Anti-Chlorine.

Horsford's Sulphite for Preserving Cider.

Nearly all of these preparations are favorably known to the whole of the American people; and perhaps justly so, for they were chiefly the results of many years' study by Professor Horsford, who has always been regarded as an eminent chemist. His title of professor is not one assumed for commercial purposes, but was conferred in 1847 by Harvard University, where he held the Rumford Professorship for 16 years; and when he retired in 1863 his successor was the Dr. Wolcott Gibbs who still holds the position. In 1843 Professor Horsford received the degree of Master of Arts from Union College, and in 1847 Harvard University conferred the same degree. Although his home is in Cambridge, Mass., he is frequently to be seen in Providence, actively attending to his duties as president and director of the corporation. The treasurer and business manager is Newton D. Arnold. The extensive operations of the company are facilitated by a corps of general agents in various cities, as follows:—

W. G. Shillaber . Boston.

H. M. Anthony . New York.

M. Clark . . . Philadelphia.
 W. H. Crawford &
 Co. Baltimore.
 Spotts & Gibson . Richmond.
 Rumford Chemical
 Works Branch . St. Louis.
 Rumford Chemical
 Works Branch . Chicago.

It is difficult to give figures which would convey a idea of the magnitude or the progress of the company. But the sales of Acid Phosphate alone, which was first offered to the public in 1877, amounted in 1881 to thirty times as much as they did four years previously.

St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum (Roman Catholic), on *Prairie Av.*, South Providence, is a fine brick building, erected in 1858, for orphans of both sexes. The institution is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and is maintained by voluntary offerings from the various Catholic churches in the Diocese of Providence. An average of about 220 orphans is annually provided for. Visitors admitted Thursdays, from 2 to 4 P.M. *Prairie Av.* H. C.

St. Elizabeth's Home, Atlantic, cor. *Melrose St.*, established in April, 1882, provides a home for women incurably sick, or convalescent. Its aim is to meet the wants of a class for whom the hospitals do not provide, and who are unable to pay for necessary care and medical attendance. Though its object is charitable, those that can are expected to pay. The Home has been established under the auspices of Grace Church Society, but the expense of its maintenance is to be shared by other Episcopal churches in the diocese.

St. Francis Cemetery. — See Cemeteries.

St. Francis Xavier Academy for Young Ladies, Claverick St., near Broad, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, is the oldest Catholic school of the kind in the State. It was established in 1851, as a private school, in the stone building, cor. of Claverick and Broad Sts. A part of the present fine school edifice was erected in 1854, but the building as it now stands was not finished until 1865. This institution was a day and boarding school until 1873, when the boarding-school was removed to St. Mary's Seminary, Bay View, East Providence. The reason for this removal was the increasing number of pupils. At present only a day-school is maintained, with an average attendance of about 125.

St. John's Church, the oldest Episcopal church in Providence, stands on North Main St., cor. of Church, the site of the previous edifice erected in 1722. The latter, in the steeple of which was hung the first church-bell in Providence, was first named King's Church, in honor of George I., but in 1794, for patriotic reasons, was changed to St. John's. A chapel adjoins the church. On the west side is a burial-ground, interesting for its antiquity. The organ is the Hook & Hastings pattern, made about 1837.

St. John's Church Burial-Ground. — See Cemeteries.

St. John's Total-Abstinence Beneficial Society meets semi-monthly at St. John's Church. Is a branch of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of America.

Members are entitled to a weekly sick benefit of \$4.00, and on the death of a member the burial expenses are paid. Pres't, Thomas Cullen; sec'y, George F. Cottrell.

St. Mary's Benevolent Society meets semi-monthly in St. Mary's Church, Broadway. Is a branch of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of America. Members are entitled to weekly sick benefits, and the society also pay the expenses of burial. Pres't, John Hanley; sec'y, John Walsh.

St. Mary's Seminary, Bay View, East Providence, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city, on the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay, was opened as a boarding-school for young ladies, in 1873, by the Sisters of Mercy from Claverick St. Average number of pupils about 60.

St. Stephen's Church, George St., near Brown, is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, with rough gray stone walls, largely covered with English ivy. Important features of the interior are its stone pillars, fine stained-glass windows, and a handsome brass tablet memorial of the late Henry Waterman, D. D., a former rector. The church was consecrated in 1862, having removed in that year from what is now the Church of the Saviour. The organ was made by Hook & Hastings in 1856.

Sacred Heart, The Female Academy of the, Smith St., opp. Elmhurst Av., incorp. 1873, is a large boarding-school conducted by ladies of the Roman-Catholic Order of the Sacred Heart. It is situated in the

midst of a beautiful undulating tract of land, about 28 acres in extent, and was formerly the residence of Dr. Wm. Grosvenor, who gave to the estate the name "Elmhurst," which is still retained. A free school connected with this institution was opened in October, 1881.

Safe - Deposit Co. — R. I. Safe-Deposit Co., 47 Westminister, and 2 Exchange St.

Sanatory Gymnasium. — See Ladies' Sanatory Gymnasium.

Sans-Souci Garden, Broadway, opp. Jackson St., is a popular place of resort during the summer. The garden, though small, is well arranged, and contains a theatre, just rebuilt (seating 1,200), in which comic operas and light comedies are given. There is a shooting-gallery, with other attractions. Flowers, fountains, rustic-work, and colored lights adorn the spot, and make it an inviting place on a summer's evening. *Broadway or Mount Pleasant H. C.*

Saving - Fund and Loan Association, the Roger Williams, org. in 1880, is the first association started here under the system as established in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other cities, by societies generally called Building Associations. It has an authorized capital (to be accumulated) of \$500,000, divided into 2,500 equal shares, which are issued in series, and sold in any number not exceeding twenty-five, to be paid for in monthly instalments of \$1 each, until the payments with earnings from interest amount to \$200 per share. Then the shares being fully paid up, the money is to be with-

drawn. The total accumulations from dues, interest, premiums, and fines, are loaned only to members, at six per cent interest; the security being either first mortgage or the shares themselves,—provided that the sum desired is not more than is limited by the by-laws. The loans are made at auction to shareholders offering the highest premium. No person can bid on more than \$2,000. This association enables persons of small incomes to build homes, and also to derive profits from their “deposits.” Meetings are held the second Wednesday of each month, at Lyceum Hall, 62 Westminster St. Cyrus C. Armstrong, sec’y.

Schools.—In Providence, at the head of educational institutions, is Brown University. There are also three commercial colleges,—Scholfield’s, Perry’s, and Bryant & Stratton’s; several English and classical schools, including Mowry & Goff’s (noticed elsewhere), J. P. C. Shaw’s, and the University Grammar School; Miss J. L. Abbott’s school for girls, and Mrs. Fielden and Miss Chace’s school for girls, and Mrs. C. M. N. Alden’s kindergarten for boys and girls; and a variety of other private and semi-public schools, such as the Rhode-Island School of Design, State Normal School, Rhode-Island School for the Deaf, Mt. Pleasant Academy, Berlitz School of Languages, Providence Conservatory of Music, School of Elocution, La Salle Academy, St. Francis Xavier Academy, Sacred Heart Seminary, Society of Friends School, and several Roman-Catholic parochial schools. In addition to these is

the public-school system, regarding which some statistics are given below.

Schools (Public).—A free public-school system was inaugurated in 1800, when 4 school-houses were opened, and attended by nearly 1,000 pupils. In 1882 there are 85 schools, with about 13,000 pupils. The city is divided into 7 school-districts, and the scholars are distributed among the various grades nearly as follows: in the high school, 500 pupils; in 11 grammar schools, 3,700; in 35 intermediate schools, 3,300; and in 38 primary schools, 5,600 pupils. Nine evening schools are maintained during the winter, with an attendance of about 2,000 scholars. The upper grade schools have separate buildings; but the primary and intermediate grades occupy, as a rule, the same building, making the number of structures in actual use 49, beside which are two or three old buildings now disused. A new edifice is now in process of completion.

The school-buildings are generally well adapted to their purposes, and some are elegant and costly. The High School and the Point-st. Grammar School are magnificent specimens of their class; and the Doyle-av., Federal-st., and Thayer-st. Grammar Schools, and a few others, are also fine architectural structures. There are 283 teachers, whose salaries range from \$350 to \$2,100. The average public-school course is 12 years. The management of the public schools is in the hands of a school-committee, composed of 6 members from each ward, two of whom are chosen annually by the electors of their respective

wards for a term of three years. The general oversight and direction of teachers and pupils is intrusted to the sup't of public schools, and the care of the buildings to the sup't of public buildings. The total expenditure for the year ending Sept. 30, 1881, was \$198,507.14 for general expenses and salaries; and \$25,833.30 for schoolhouses and lands. Daniel Leach has been the sup't of public schools ever since Feb., 1855.

Seamen's Friend Society. The Providence, was formed in 1841, to furnish religious instruction to seamen. It supports and controls the management of the Seamen's Bethel, distributes religious papers aboard vessels, and by other means accomplishes its purpose.

Seekonk (misspelled "Seekhouk") Riverrises near Worcester, Mass., and enters Providence Harbor at India Point. It is known at Pawtucket as the Pawtucket River, and above Pawtucket as the Blackstone. Where it washes the city shores, it is broad and beautiful. In the city limits it is crossed by three bridges, — Central, Washington, and the Providence, Warren, and Bristol R. R. bridge, — and is navigable to Pawtucket, 4 miles. The Brown University boat-house is on the river, near Central Bridge.

Seekhouk, the spelling given to the name Seekonk River, by John Howard Hinton in his History of the United States. See Seekonk River.

September Gale. — In 1815 occurred one of the most important events in the history of the

State, — the "Great September Gale," a terrible storm, commencing Sept. 22, and reaching the height of its fury on the 23d. Previous to the gale, the atmosphere became very hot, and the clouds settled remarkably low. As the storm increased, the water from the harbor was driven in, and rose some 10 or 12 ft. above its usual height. Many of the business sts. were flooded to a considerable depth, blockading stores and houses in the vicinity. Some of the smaller sailing-craft were thrown into the Cove — then of much larger dimensions — or forced into the streets. Great damage was done both to private and public property, though in this terrible wreck but two persons were lost. Such was the fury of the storm, that salt spray was thrown inland some 40 miles.

In 1869 occurred the second "September Gale." Though of much shorter duration, it was thought to be as severe as its predecessor, and, had it been prolonged, would have been equally disastrous in its results. As it was, much property was destroyed, large trees were uprooted, wharves and streets were flooded, cellars and stores submerged.

Settlers of Providence. — See A Batch of Historical Notes, and also First Settlers.

Sewerage. — The present system of sewerage was devised by J. Herbert Shedd, and adopted by the city in 1872. Up to the present time about 44¼ miles of pipe have been laid. In the Tenth Ward and a large part of the Ninth no sewers have, as yet, been introduced. The rest of the city is

divided into 12 districts, named from the streets in which the principal mains are placed. On the East Side, E. of Prospect Hill, the sewage is conducted to the Seekonk River and the harbor through the Brook-st., Ives-st., and Pitman-st. sewers; the north portion is drained by the Lippitt-st. sewer, emptying into the Moshassuck River; the sewers in North and South Main Sts. empty into the Providence River. The drainage of the West Side is all in one general direction, towards the Providence River. The Charles-st. sewer conducts to the Moshassuck River; the Dorrance, Pearl, Eddy and Point sts. sewers, directly to the Providence River; and a lateral or intercepting sewer, built to relieve the pressure upon the 4 last-named, empties into the harbor. The sewers range in size from 12 to 66 in. diameter, circular construction, and from 16 x 24 to 66 x 72 oval construction. For the fiscal year 1880-81 the total cost of sewer construction was \$10,913.16; and of maintenance, \$16,442.35.

"Shelter," The, 20 Olive St., (East Side) receives colored children between the ages of 3 and 12 years, who are deprived by death of one or both parents, or are exposed to evil parental influence. Respectable parents living out at service may place their children in the institution as boarders. The "Shelter" is managed by the Prov. Ass'n for the Benefit of Colored Children, formed in 1838, which in 1839 secured a small dwelling on North Main St., and in the face of violent prejudice opened a home for the care of the *two* children then under its

charge, and such others as might come to it. By 1849 the society had won friends enough to enable it to commence the erection of the present plain but comfortable edifice, upon land previously donated by Mrs. Maria Jenkins, and thus to meet its want of increased as well as of better accommodations. Visitors admitted daily, except Sundays. *Brook-st.* H. C.

Shoo - Fly Village is the euphonious name applied to Eiswald St., a short street in the Eighth Ward, adjacent to the N. Y., P. and B., N. Y. and N. E., and P. and Sp. R. R. tracks, which here run parallel.

Signal Service.—The U. S. Government maintains no signal-station in Providence; but, by an arrangement with the War Department, storm-signals are displayed in the daytime, when required, from the *Journal* and *Bulletin* flagstaff. They consist of a "danger or storm signal,"—a red flag, white centre,—used when indications are received of an approaching storm, accompanied by a wind with a velocity exceeding 20 miles an hour; and the "cautionary or off-shore signal,"—a white flag, black centre, placed over the red flag,—used when the wind is expected to blow from the land to the ocean with a velocity which would be perilous to navigation.

Skating - Rinks.—See Infantry Hall Skating-Rink, and Providence Roller-Skating Rink.

"**Sky - High**" hill is a name formerly used to designate what is now Mt. Pleasant.

Slate Rock.—See What Cheer Netop, and What Cheer Square.

Small-pox Hospital.—See Field's Point.

Smith's Hill is a steep elevation north of the Cove. It reaches its highest altitude, 80 feet, near the cor. of Smith and Carroll Sts. It commands a good view of the city. There are several fine estates upon this eminence.

Socialistic Labor Party, Providence Section of the, was org'd Feb. 22, 1881. This party has a national org'n, and has for its objects, "that the sources of life—viz., land, the means of production, public transportation and exchange—become the property of the whole people," and is also in favor of *universal* suffrage. The Providence section holds monthly meetings, and has a membership of about 60. Philip J. Murphv, organizer; Frank Fowler, sec'y.

Societa di Unione e Benevolenza Italiana, Di Providence, R.I., is composed of Italian residents of Providence. It was founded Jan. 8, 1881; incorporated by the General Assembly, March 30, 1882. Its object is to aid members in case of sickness or misfortune.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Rhode Island, org. in 1870, is a prosperous association, and, by its careful surveillance and punishment of offences, has done much to prevent ill-treatment and neglect of dumb animals. The Ladies' Auxiliary of this society, org. in 1872, aids the cause by various enterprises for raising funds; and has contributed to rouse an additional interest in the subject, by awarding prizes

for best compositions on this and kindred subjects. Rev. Frederic Denison, sec'y and gen'l agent.

Sockanosset Reservoir, on Sockanosset Hill, in the town of Cranston, 6 miles from Providence, 1 mile from Pettaconset pumping-station, covers about 14 acres, and has a capacity of over 51,000,000 gallons. A brick conduit, passing through the embankment, connects the inlet and outlet chambers, independent of the reservoir. The building of this reservoir was begun May 3, 1870. Water was first introduced into the city Nov. 30, 1871. See Water-Works.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society of Rhode Island was incorp. in 1875, to collect and preserve mementos, relics, and a true history of the War of the Rebellion. All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the war, and their sons, are eligible to membership. Monthly meetings are held, at which original papers, relating to personal experiences during the war, are read by members, and a copy of each, after publication by the society, placed in the archives. A cabinet of trophies and other articles connected with the history of the war is owned by the society, and a library has been begun. Wm. F. Hutchinson, M.D., sec'y.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Exchange Place, erected by the State to the memory of the officers and men who fell in the War of the Rebellion. A statue of America (America militant), 10 feet high, stands upon a pedestal 32 feet above the ground.

The figure rests upon a sword, and with the right hand extends a wreath of laurels. In the left she holds a wreath of immortelles. Below, upon projecting abutments at each corner, stand statues representing the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and naval service. On the panels of the abutments is the "roll of honor," and between the projections are bas-reliefs typifying War, Victory, Peace, and History. The platform of the base is reached by a flight of five steps, broken at each corner by pedestals bearing mortars and mortar-balls. The statues, tablets, etc., are of bronze. The monument is of granite, and stands in a small grass-plot enclosed by a handsome fence of granite and iron. Dedicated Sept. 16, 1871. Cost \$60,000. Sculptor, Randolph Rogers, who had the designs cast in Munich.

Sons of Jonadab is a national secret temp. org., with two "Councils" in Providence,—the Washington No. 2, and the South Providence No. 3. The members take an "iron-clad" oath for life not to use any liquors whatever. A member once breaking his oath is expelled without recourse. It is a flourishing org. in the Southern States.

Sophia - Little Temporary Home, Broad near Eddy St., provides a temporary home for women discharged from the penal institutions of the State. It receives women who show a desire for reformation, and affords a shelter from all vicious influences until an opportunity is presented for starting afresh upon a better path of life. The work of the house is done by the inmates,

who also maintain a laundry. The temporary character of the Home renders it dependent almost wholly upon donations for support. It was opened May 6, 1881, occupies a brick building formerly a hotel, and is managed by The Prisoners' Aid Ass'n (which see). The Home is the result of the untiring efforts of Mrs. Sophia Little, in whose honor it has been named.

South Main Street.—See Main Street.

South Providence designates that portion of the Ninth Ward lying bet. Broad St. and the harbor. Formerly in the town of Cranston, it was annexed to the city, together with Elmwood, in 1868. It is chiefly a place of residence. Field's Point is in the extreme south-eastern part of this district.

Squantum Club, incorporated March 13, 1872, composed of Rhode-Island gentlemen, is an ass'n for culture and recreation. Its capital stock is not to exceed \$15,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each. It owns a clubhouse and other buildings at Squantum, a rocky promontory almost opposite Field's Point, about ten miles below the city, on the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay. The buildings are gayly painted, and with the ruggedness of the natural surroundings present a very picturesque appearance to the traveller on the bay. The club originated with a number of Rhode-Islanders, who were wont to enjoy an old-fashioned clam-bake among the rocks at Squantum. And now during the season clam-bakes are indulged in about once a week ;

and on Saturdays in the middle of the months, ladies are invited. Only stockholders are entitled to the privileges of the club. Invited guests are paid for by those who invite them. Many distinguished people have been the guests of the club: among them was President Arthur in his visit to the city in Oct. 1882. Shubael H. Cady is pres't, and F. M. Burroughs is sec'y.

Squaw Hollow is the name given to a district bet. Orms and Martin Sts. and adjacent to Bulldog Hill. It was formerly inhabited almost wholly by negroes and a low class of white people. The introduction of a horse-car route in this section of the city, and the building of a better class of dwellings in the vicinity, are fast changing the character of the locality.

Stages.—See Omnibuses and Stages.

Stampers Hill is a bluff W. of Stampers St., and derives its name, according to tradition, from an event which occurred soon after the settlement of Providence. A body of Indians were seen approaching the town with evidently hostile intentions. Some of the townspeople, by running and stamping on this hill, produced the impression that a large force was stationed there, whereupon the enemy retired without making an attack. Previous to the burning of the town by the Indians in 1676, this hill was fortified.

State Farm, The, in the town of Cranston, 6 miles from Providence, 421 acres in extent, was purchased in 1869. The buildings upon it comprise a State

house of correction, State work-house, State asylum for the incurable insane, and a State almshouse. These are ornamental structures of stone, supplied with water and gas, and well adapted to their respective requirements. Reached by the Pawtuxet Valley branch of the N.-Y., Prov., & Boston R. R.

State House, on the site of the Old-Colony House (burnt in 1758), occupies an entire sq. bet. Benefit and North Main Sts. It was built in 1762, and is a plain two-story building of painted brick with stone facings, surmounted by a belfry. It was used as both Court and State House until 1877, when the Courts were removed to the new house on College St. In 1881 the interior was remodelled and handsomely fitted up. The first floor contains the Hall of Representatives; the second, the Senate Chamber, office of the sec'y of state, State library, and governor's room. Among interesting relics of the past, may be seen here a collection of battle-flags, 24 State flags, 35 guidons, and 2 Revolutionary standards, representing all the military organizations of the State, excepting the Ninth and Tenth Infantry regiments. Portraits in oil of ex-governors and other notables adorn the rooms. In the Sec'y of State's room is a portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart; here also may be seen the "Gaspee" commission, the State Charter of 1663, — in force until 1842, — and the deed of the State House lot.

State Institutions, The, at Cranston, 6 miles from Providence, comprise the State Farm

and buildings thereon; State Prison and Providence-County Jail; and the State Reform Schools.

State Legislature. — See General Assembly and also State Officers.

State Normal School, The, was opened Sept. 6, 1871, at 265 High St., near Dean. On the removal of the High School in 1878 to its present building, the Normal School took possession of the old High School building on Benefit St., bet. Angell and Waterman Sts. It is a training-school for teachers, and requires examinations from all candidates for admission, excepting High School graduates. J. C. Greenough, A.M., is the principal.

State Officers, 1882 - 83. — *Governor* and *ex-officio* President of the Senate. — Alfred H. Littlefield of Lincoln.

Lieutenant-Governor. — Henry H. Fay of Newport.

Secretary of State. — Joshua M. Addeman of Providence. Office at State House.

Attorney-General. — Samuel P. Colt of Bristol. Office, Providence-County Court House.

General Treasurer. — Samuel Clark of Lincoln. Office, 104 North Main St.

Auditor. — Sam'l H. Cross of Westerly. Office, 104 North Main St.

State Prison. — See Prison.

State Reform School, The, Tockwotton St., cor. East, as the name implies, is a school of reformation, where minors sentenced by the courts, together with those intrusted to it by parents or guardians, are instructed in virtue and morality, the common

branches of learning, and some useful kind of labor. There are two buildings: the main building of brick, painted white, with a fine portico on two sides in the Doric style, and containing the dormitories, chapel, library, dining-room, etc.; and a brick structure in the rear, used as a workshop. The buildings (with the exception of the workshop) were formerly the Tockwotton Hotel. The property was purchased by the city in 1850, and held by it until July 1, 1880, when it was transferred to the State. The inmates average 190 (170 boys and 20 girls), and the system of management is known as the "congregate." Visitors admitted from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. *Governor* — H. C. In the winter of 1882, the Reform School will be removed to a site near the other State institutions in Cranston, where two cottages for the boys, one for the girls, a workshop, and a superintendent's house, all of stone, have been erected at an expense of about \$110,000. Here the "open" or family system will probably be adopted.

Statistics of Providence. —

Valuation (personal), \$30,208,300. Valuation (real), \$88,987,900. City tax for 1882, \$1,728,345. Receipts in 1881, \$2,030,832. Expenditures in 1881, \$2,080,002. Dexter Donation, assessor's valuation of real estate, \$528,982. Dexter Donation Fund, \$70,437.88. No. of street-lamps (gas and fluid), 4,380. No. of births in 1881, 2,806. No. of marriages in 1881, 1,202. No. of deaths in 1881, 2,145. See Population.

Statue of Franklin, A, of bronze, and life size, ornaments

the Lyceum Building. It is interesting as the first public statue in Rhode Island, and was unveiled Nov. 19, 1858.

Steamers.

For Philadelphia, Charleston, and the South.—Clyde Lines, office, 12 Westminster St. Sail from Fall River. Goods sent by Providence, Warren, and Bristol R. R.

For Norfolk and Baltimore.—Providence, Norfolk, and Baltimore S. S. Line. Leave Lonsdale Wharf, India St., semi-weekly. (Freight and passengers.) E. H. Rockwell, agent.

For Philadelphia.—Winsor's Line. Leave Ives Wharf, India St., semi-weekly. (Freight only.) G. A. Kilton, agent.

For New York.—Providence and Stonington S. S. Co. Ticket office, 5 Weybosset St. *Providence Line.* Leave Fox-Point Wharf, foot of South Water St., daily (Sundays excepted). Freight in winter; passengers and freight in summer. Z. Williams, agent. *Stonington Line.* Passengers leave New-York, Providence, and Boston R. R. depot daily (Sundays excepted); connecting at Stonington with steamers. J. B. Gardiner, agent.

For Fall River and Bristol.—Fall-River & Providence Steamboat Line leave Fall-River Iron-Works Wharf, opp. 71 South Water St., daily (Sundays excepted). T. H. Brownell, agent.

Steamer "Wm. Marvel," a small propeller, carries freight twice a week to Fall River.

For Newport and Rocky Point.—Continental Steamboat Co. Leave Wharf, 136 Dyer St. daily (Sundays excepted). In summer frequent trips are made daily bet.

these points; and steamers run hourly to Field's Point, Ocean Cottage, Silver Spring, Riverside, and Bullock's Point. N. F. Hallett, supt.

For Block Island.—Steamer "Geo. W. Danielson" leaves Crawford-st. Bridge semi-weekly in winter, and leaves Newport daily in summer. Connecting with steamers of Continental Steamboat Co.

For Block Island.—Steamer "Canonicus" leaves Fall-River Iron-Works Wharf, opp. 71 South Water St., semi-weekly in summer.

Stone & Carpenter have been the architects and builders of many of the finest buildings in the State. These buildings, by reason of their number and variety, show for themselves the versatile talent, ripened experience, and excellent judgment of the members of the firm; which is composed of Alfred Stone, who came as an architect to Providence in 1864, and Charles E. Carpenter, who became associated with him in 1873. Among their many buildings may be mentioned the following: *Public Buildings.*—Rhode-Island State Prison, Providence-County Court House, Brown University Slater Hall, Thayer-st. Schoolhouse, Hope-Reservoir Pumping-Station, Pettaconsett Pumping-Station, and the David Duncan Wing of the Butler Hospital. *Manufactories.*—Crompton Company's at Crompton, Coventry Company's at Anthony, Owen's Jewelry Man'fy at Providence. *Hotels.*—Hotel Dorrance and Franklin-st. House. *Business Blocks.*—Wheaton & Anthony; Macullar, Parker, & Co.; Elizabeth Building;

Amasa Mason Block; Barnaby Building; Congdon, Carpenter, & Co.'s warehouse; Owen Building; Wood's Building; Cheapside; Tefit Block. Of *Dwellings* the firm have a great number; notably those of Henry W. Gardiner on Waterman St., Mrs. Esther H. Baker on Hope St., Walter Richmond on Waterman St., F. W. Goddard on George St., J. B. Barnaby on Broadway, Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside on Benefit St., Benjamin F. Thurston on Waterman St., Samuel R. Dorrance on Prospect St., Walter J. Comstock on Parkis Av., Amos D. Lockwood on Waterman St.; and of *Blocks of Dwellings* they were architects of St. Stephen's Row on George St., Mason Block on Aborn St., and Knowles Block on Greene St. Two of their smaller unique structures are the Kindergarten on Angell St., and Passenger-Shelter at Roger Williams Park. The above list of structures designed and built by Stone & Carpenter suffices to show their prominence as architects; but it is by no means a catalogue of their work, merely an indication of their successful industry during the past twenty years. They have been progressive all the time, constantly keeping pace with all worthy improvements. The passenger-elevator now in such common use, they introduced into this city, by putting one into the Wheaton & Anthony Building, 65 Westminster St., where they have had their office since 1872.

Street - Lighting. — Gas is used for illuminating purposes throughout the city, and also for the main thoroughfares in the remote districts. Upon the less-

frequented streets of these districts, naphtha lamps are employed. There are nearly 4,400 lights in use in the city, a little over a third of which are fluid. The system of lamp-lighting is regulated by the moon, whose light is utilized as much as possible. This brings the time of lighting and extinguishing the lamps at different hours, except when the moon is invisible. If the sky be clouded on full-moon nights, a flag displayed from the staff on Prospect Terrace is the signal to light. By an arrangement with the R. I. Electric Light Co., a six-months test is being made of the electric light; ten arc lamps being distributed for this purpose upon the lower portion of Westminster St., and on Market Square.

Streets. — There are over 1,000 streets in Providence, most of them well paved and lighted. The principal business streets are Westminster, Weybosset, High, Broad, North Main St., and a part of South Main St. Custom House St. presents a fine array of solid commercial blocks. Dorrance is a fine, broad street. On the East Side, Benefit, Hope, Cooke, and their intersecting streets contain many beautiful private residences. On the West Side, Elmwood, parts of Cranston, High, and Washington Sts., and Broadway, are very attractive. In the Tenth Ward, on Chalkstone Av. and Smith St., are some fine estates. Many of the streets have curious names, some of Indian origin. Some of special interest are mentioned elsewhere. A noticeable feature is their cleanliness. Under direction of the Board of Public

Works, the main thoroughfares are swept and washed, and nearly all the streets are kept in good condition. They are generally narrow, and rather irregularly laid out; some, too, are quite crooked. The chief streets in the centre of the city radiate from Market Sq.

Suburbs. — See Cranston, East Providence, Johnston, North Providence, and Pawtucket.

Suffrage. — Foreign-born citizens are required by the constitution of Rhode Island to be possessed of real estate taxed for at least \$134, to entitle them to vote. Native-born citizens who are not taxed for \$1.34, of either real or personal property, cannot vote in any town or city, on any question involving the expenditure of money or the imposition of a tax, nor in the city of Providence for members of the city council. Such native-born citizens, if they wish to vote, are required to register their names with the city or town clerk on or before the last day of December, in the year next preceding the time of voting, and to pay \$1 as a registry-tax. An organization known as the Equal Rights Association, having for its objects the repeal of the property qualification, and the procuring of equal rights for all men in a political sense, was formed in the spring of 1881, and, with this end in view, has since then carried on an agitation by means of public meetings, addresses, petitions to the General Assembly, etc. The main organization is in Providence, and there are branches in Pawtucket, Newport, and several of the towns. The membership is not large, and the movement

appears to meet with but little favor.

Superintendent of Health is the advisory and executive officer of the Board of Health. It is his duty to investigate and report upon nuisances and all other matters connected with the public health. He is also quarantine health-officer for the city. Dr. Edwin M. Snow has filled this position for the past 26 years, and the position of city registrar (of births, marriages, and deaths) for the past 27 years.

Swan - Point Cemetery. — See Cemeteries.

Symphony Society, The Providence, org. in 1880, is composed of local amateur and professional musicians. It meets weekly for rehearsals; and, during the season, gives three subscription concerts when the orchestra is increased by outside talent, bringing the number of performers up to sixty. Robert Bonner is musical director and conductor.

Tailors are numerous in Providence, and so are ready-made-clothing establishments; but probably the most highly esteemed firm in both these branches is Macullar, Parker, & Company, whose establishment at No. 112 Westminster St. has already been described as the most noteworthy of its kind in all New England.

Taxation in Providence, 1882. — \$14.50 per thousand.

Telegraph-Offices.

American Rapid, 18 Westminster St.

Mutual Union, 7 Weybosset St.

Western Union, 6 Weybosset.

Telegraph instruments are operated at the Narragansett Hotel; Butler's Exchange; Bos-

ton & Providence R. R. Depot; and at many steamboat, railroad, and other offices.

The first line of telegraph from Providence was run in 1848, to Worcester, Mass., to connect with the line of the New-York & Boston Telegraph Association. This was 4 years after Morse had built the first telegraph-line in the United States.

Telephone Company.—Two telephone exchanges were established in Providence in 1878, one under Western Union, the other under Bell Telephone, management. After the consolidation of the two great interests represented by these exchanges, they became in the winter of 1879 one corporation, under the name of the Providence Telephone Co. The headquarters of this company are in Butler Exchange, 103 Westminster St. It controls over 1,000 miles of wire in the city, maintains lines to nearly every important town in the State, and also operates the line of the Inter-State Co. to Boston. It also holds communication with Fall River, New Bedford, and other places. The company makes over 2,100 connections, about two-thirds of which are in the city. Public telephones are stationed in the following places: C. G. A. Peterson's, ground floor, Butler Exchange; William R. Greene's apothecary-store, 1 Westminster St.; H. J. Alfred's, 811 Eddy St.; and at the Base Ball Grounds,—for the use of which non-subscribers are charged 15 cts. within the city limits, 25 cts. to all other points within the company's territory. Subscribers also must pay at all but the first mentioned station.

Temperance Organizations.

—There are in Providence 2 lodges of I. O. of Good Templars, with a membership of about 200, G. Sec'y, J. N. Todd; 5 divisions of Sons of Temperance, with 316 members, G. Scribe, Mrs. J. H. Scholfield; 3 Temples of Honor, numbering 151 members, G. W. R., J. C. Lester; and 2 Councils of Sons of Jonadab. All these organizations hold weekly meetings in their separate halls, which are scattered in various portions of the city. The Providence Reform-Club, comprising over 500 members, also holds weekly meetings. Sec'y, E. W. Boynton. Other temperance associations having their headquarters in this city are the Rhode-Island Temperance Union, Cor. Sec'y, Rev. H. W. Conant; Women's Christian Temperance Union of Rhode Island, Cor. Sec'y, Mrs. E. S. Burlingame; Women's Christian Temperance Union of Providence, Cor. Sec'y, Miss L. W. Thompson; State Temperance Reform-Club; Knights of the Golden Cross, J. N. Todd, sec'y, Arcade; and Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

Tenth Ward lies in the north-western part of the city, N. of the Woonasquatucket and W. of the Moshassuck rivers. It is mostly an extensive and undulating farming region, but, on the whole, sparsely populated. Smith's Hill, Mt. Pleasant, and several small manufacturing villages, as Dyer-ville, Geneva, Wanskuck, are in this district.

Theatres.—Isaiah Thomas, in his "History of Printing," says that the first play publicly

performed in New England was acted in Providence in 1762. But Charles Blake, in his elaborate "History of the Providence Stage," says this is an erroneous statement. He maintains that the first theatrical performance took place in Newport in 1761, when the Virginia comedians appeared there; and the next year the same troupe appeared in Providence, and gave the first theatrical performance ever given in this city. In 1795 the first theatre was erected at the cor. of Westminster and Mathewson Sts., which was occupied until 1832, and then converted into what is now known as Grace Church. A second theatre was erected in 1839, but, proving unprofitable, was abandoned to business purposes. This building is still standing at 89 Dorrance St., nearly opposite the Providence Opera House. See Places of Amusement.

Théâtre Comique, 83 Weybosset St., is a small theatre, remodelled and re-furnished in 1881. The performances are chiefly of the "variety" class.

Tibbitts, Shaw, & Co., the leading and longest-established house in the bookselling and stationery trade, occupy a site which for upwards of half a century has been occupied for the same business. Before the estuary of the Narragansett was solidly built over at the present Market Sq., before the Union Depot was the centripetal horse-car point of the city, and before the "Cove" was the focus ground of the N. S. and W. railway lines, a three-story wooden dwelling stood on the site of Tibbitts, Shaw,

& Co.'s store, at No. 21 Westminster St., near Market Sq. The lower part of this dwelling was submerged in 1817 by the waters of Narragansett Bay, driven back by the gale of that year. In 1830 the dwelling began to be utilized as the bookstore, printing-office, and bindery of Wm. Marshall & Co. In 1836 John B. Gough, then a long and lank youth of 19 years, came from Bristol, R. I., where he had been apprenticed to a man he describes as "sexton of a meeting-house, sawer of wood, had a bookbindery, and kept boiled eggs to sell." He went to work in Marshall's bindery, and, as an English biographer has said, "learned the trade of bookbinder, and fell into the habits of intemperance." Even at that early date he displayed great oratorical ability. While he himself kept at work, he mimicked men and narrated events so graphically and so dramatically that his employers often caught the other workmen neglecting their work to listen to him. In 1840 the wooden building was moved to Dorrance St., where it is still used for business purposes. On its site stands a plain, substantial, four-story brick building, which has always been occupied by a line of successful and highly trustworthy booksellers, stationers, and binders. In 1830 the firm was Wm. Marshall & Co.; in 1837 Mr. Marshall retired, and was succeeded by his partner, John Edwin Brown, who, in 1838, sold out to Isaac H. Cady, who associated with him Mr. Brown's brother, William Brown. In 1842 the business came into possession of Gladding & Proud, whose suc-

cessors have been successively, Gladding Brothers, Gladding Brothers & Co., Gladding Brothers & Tibbits, Tibbits & Randall, Tibbits & Shaw; and finally the present firm, Tibbits, Shaw, & Co., composed of Wm. T. Tibbits, Joseph A. Shaw, and W. B. Swarts, who may well be proud of their business ancestors, and be well pleased with the extensive patronage which they now enjoy.

Tillinghast House is an ancient landmark standing on South Main St., just N. of Transit St. It was built by Philip Tillinghast, probably about 1710; and, when erected, was one of the only 3 or 4 dwelling-houses in that part of the town. It is a wooden house, two stories high, with western basements, a hipped roof, dormer windows, and an immense chimney in the centre, 5 ft. sq. at the top.

Time.—Providence time is 1 min. and 22 secs. behind Boston time. One stroke of the electric fire-alarm is struck at 12 M. and 8.30 P. M. automatically from the clock in the City Hall, and gives in each case Providence time as corrected by Boston time, telegraphed from the Harvard Observatory at Cambridge.

Tin-Top Church.—See Richmond-st. Congregational Church.

Tockwotton Hill.—The plateau, 50 ft. high, on which the State Reform School stands, was formerly a bluff, known as Tockwotton Hill, a name of Indian origin.

Tooleville is a term vaguely applied to the district adjacent to the Moshassuck River, bet. Charles St. and Branch Av. A

large portion of this part of the town was formerly owned by Barney Toole.

"Town Meeting" is held by the "freemen" of the city on the third Saturday in December, in the Council Chamber, City Hall, to transact business relating to the donations of Ebenezer Knight Dexter.

Town Street.—See Main St.

Transit Street commemorates the transit of Venus, June 3, 1769. Here an observatory for the event was constructed a little south-east of Benefit St.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church is a handsome brick edifice on Broad St., near Bridgham. The society was org'd under its present name, April 24, 1859, but had a short time previous been begun as a mission of the Mathewson-st. Church. Services were held in Lester Hall on Cranston St., until the completion of the present edifice in 1865. Present pastor, G. W. Anderson.

Trinity Square is the name of the triangular space at the junc. of Broad, Greenwich, Bridgham, and Linden Sts. Grace Church Cemetery, Trinity M. E., and the New Jerusalem Churches front on this sq.

Trust Companies.—Rhode-Island Hospital Trust Co., 60 South Main St.

"Turk's Head," by which name the junc. of Weybosset and Westminster Sts. is known, received this name from an unsightly image which, with open mouth and turban-crowned head, formerly stood here.

Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), L. V. St., was org'd in 1874, and incorp'd June 1, 1882. The present house of worship was purchased May, 1881. Before that time services were held at junc. of Mill and North Main Sts., in a hired room. Present membership, 63; pastor, Rev. W. A. Jackson. Membership of Sunday school, 76.

Union Club is centrally located at No. 90 South Main St. Org'd in 1856 as the "S. B." society, it adopted its present name in 1875, and in 1876 removed to the quarters now occupied. It is social in character, and numbers upon its roll about 80 prominent citizens. The initiation fee is \$50, annual dues \$40. Admission to the rooms on invitation of members only. Sec'y, Lemuel Hayward.

Union Congregational Church on Broad St. near Stewart St., completed in 1872, is a fine brick edifice in Gothic style, designed by Wm. R. Walker. Its trimmings are of stone. It has two towers or steeples of unequal height. Its interior is handsomely finished, and the seats are arranged as in an amphitheatre. The society worshipping here was formed by the union of the Richmond-st. and High-st. Congregational Churches in 1871. In the rear of the church is a chapel, similar in architecture, used for Sunday-school purposes.

Union for Christian Work, occupying pleasant quarters at 135 Broad St., is a benevolent organization, asking only, as a qualification for membership, "a

sincere desire to do good and help men upwards." The active members pay \$1 a year, and carry on the work. Fine members pay not less than \$5 a year, and may vote for officers, but need not take active part in the work. The rooms comprise a reading-room and a library of 3,000 vols. These are free to all, week-days from 4 to 10 P. M.; and the reading-room is open Sundays from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. A room open Saturday nights during the winter months furnishes to street-boys books, games, and kind influences. The Union also maintains three branch-rooms for this purpose in other sections of the city. A Flower Mission collects and distributes on Saturdays flowers to the sick and infirm, in the hospital, the homes for aged men and women, etc.

Union Railroad Company.
— See Horse-cars.

Unitarian Denomination is represented in Providence by three churches, — the First Congregational, the Westminster Congregational, and the Olney-st. Congregational. The First Congregational was formed in 1720, not without an earnest protest on the part of leading members of the Baptist Church. In 1721 the erection of a house of worship was begun on High St., but the edifice was torn down when in an unfinished state. In 1723 another house was built, on the cor. of College and Benefit Sts., which in 1794 was sold to the town for a town-house. In 1794-95 a fine church edifice was built on the cor. of Benefit and Benevolent Sts., which was burnt June 14, 1814. In 1815-16, the spacious

and elegant structure now occupied by the society was erected, being dedicated Oct. 31, 1816. The pastors have been Josiah Cotton, 1728-1747; John Bass, 1752-1758; David S. Rowland, 1761-1774; Enos Hitchcock, 1783-1803; Henry Edes, 1805-1832; Edward Brooks Hall, 1832-1866; Arthur May Knapp, 1868-1871; Carlton Albert Staples, 1872-1881; Thomas Roberts Slicer, 1881, now filling the pastorate.

The Westminster Congregational was org'd in 1828. A church edifice was built in 1829, on Mathewson St., near Westminster St., and is still occupied by the society. The pastors have been Frederic Augustus Farley, 1828-1841; Samuel Osgood, 1841-1849; Frederic Henry Hledge, 1850-1856; Augustus Woodbury, 1857, who is the present incumbent.

The Olney-st. Congregational grew out of the Benefit-st. Ministry at Large, which was org'd in 1841. A chapel was built on the cor. of Benefit and Halsey Sts. in 1846. A more commodious and larger edifice was built on Olney St. in 1871. The Ministry at Large has been mainly supported by the members of the First Society and the Westminster Society, and its ministers have been Henry Francis Harrington, 1842-1844; William Gustavus Babcock, 1844-1847; Edwin Martin Stone, 1847-1877; Alfred Manchester, 1878. In 1879 the Olney-st. Congregational Society was incorporated, and Alfred Manchester became its pastor.

The three churches and their ministers have labored earnestly

and faithfully in the illustration and enforcement of the principles of Liberal Christianity. The Ministry at Large still continues in existence, supported by the Unitarian churches. It has had a noble history of beneficent Christian work.—*Augustus Woodbury.*

United Order of the Train of Artillery of the Town of Providence, an independent infantry org'n, numbering about 100 officers and men, with flute and drum corps of 18 pieces, was chartered in 1775. Armory, 121 Canal St.

Universalists.—The Rev. John Murray, the father of American Universalism, preached frequently in Providence as early as A.D. 1772, and other preachers of the denomination held services here from time to time. But the first society was not incorporated until Oct. 1821. Since then this society has had a prosperous existence. It occupied two churches on Westminster St. before erecting the spacious building which it occupies at the cor. of Greene and Washington Sts. The second society, known as "The Church of the Mediator," was established A.D. 1845, and occupies the substantial edifice on Cranston St., cor. of Burgess St. Besides these two parishes there are in Rhode Island three Universalist parishes: one in Woonsocket, one in Pawtucket, and one in East Providence where a new church edifice was dedicated Oct. 24, 1882. There are Universalist chapels at Valley Falls and Cumberland; and for some years a State missionary has been maintained, who has preached at Burrillville, An-

thony, Harmony, and other places in the State. The number of Universalist families in the State is about 700; of church-members, about 1,650; and of attendants in the Sunday schools, about 1,500. The value of the church property of the denomination in the State is about \$250,000. — *H. I. Cushman.*

Vaccination. — The first successful arm-to-arm inoculation with the virus of cow-pox, as a prevention to infection from small-pox, was performed in 1796, by Dr. Edward Jenner of Berkeley, Gloucester, England. This new method of inoculation was soon after introduced into this country, and was undoubtedly practised, in a private way, in Providence. A vote passed in town-meeting June 9, 1810, furnishes the earliest record of a public vaccination. It was voted "that James Burrill, jun., Tristram Burgess, Thomas P. Ives, John Carlisle, John Markin, David Leonard Barnes, and Wheeler Martin, be a committee to employ some suitable person or persons to inoculate with kin-pock such inhabitants of this town as may be desirous thereof. That said inoculation be conducted under the direction of said committee, and the expense thereof to be paid out of the town treasury." Mr. Sylvanus Fransher, "an experienced vaccine inoculator," was selected to perform this duty; and the work of vaccination, commenced July 2, was continued at different times and places for six weeks. At the close of their labors the committee reported that 4,305 persons had been vaccinated. From this large proportion out of a population of but 10,000 souls, it is evident that but

little prejudice existed against vaccination. Until the year 1856, public vaccinations were performed at irregular intervals; but on April 26, of that year, the present system of weekly vaccinations, performed at the office of the Board of Health and free to all residents of the city, was inaugurated. In the period from 1856 to 1882, over 26,000 persons have availed themselves of this means of vaccination.

The records of the different years show a great variation in the number vaccinated. This is due to partly to the growth of population, but more especially to the presence or absence, as it may happen, of cases of small-pox. The largest number vaccinated in any one year was 2,798 (in 1872); the smallest, 136 (in 1857). There were 1,156 vaccinations in 1879, 1,343 in 1880, and 2,307 in 1881.

Children attending the public schools of this city are required to present evidence of having been successfully vaccinated.

Every Saturday (the warm summer months alone excepted), vaccination is performed at the office of Superintendent of Health, City Hall, from 2 to 3 P.M.

Valuation of Providence. — See Providence.

Veteran Associations, The, of the United Train of Artillery, Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, and First Light Infantry Association, consist of past and honorary members of the respective military bodies whose names they bear. Their object is to afford opportunities for reviving the memories of the past, and to secure for the active corps the

benefit of their interest and influence.

Providence Association of Firemen has also a Veteran Association.

Voting.—See Suffrage.

Walker & Son, Wm. R., are among the most prominent and most highly esteemed architects in Rhode Island; the senior partner, Major-Gen. Wm. R. Walker, having been, during the past twenty consecutive years, the architect of a large number of notable structures of many kinds. It is impossible in this small volume to even enumerate the buildings constructed under the superintendence of this firm; but the following meagre list is ample enough to indicate their unlimited variety, and also to give an idea of the ingenuity, experience, and judgment which Gen. Walker, as a representative architect, must possess. The several classes necessarily require wholly different treatment from each other, and then only a casual glance at the various structures in each of the several classes will make apparent the versatile and refined taste of this firm of architects. Among their buildings are the following:—

MANUFACTORIES.

Ponemah Mills, at Taftville.
Goff's Braid Mill, at Pawtucket.
Pawtucket Hair Cloth Co.'s Mill.
Slater Cotton Co.'s (old mill) at Pawtucket.
Social Manufacturing Co.'s Office, at Woonsocket.

CHURCHES.

Union Congregational, Providence.
First Universalist, N. Attleboro'.
First Baptist, Pawtucket.
St. Mary's Roman Catholic, Warren.
Methodist Episcopal, E. Attleboro'.
First Baptist, E. Providence.
First Baptist, at Central Falls.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Town Hall, Whitinsville.
Town Record Building, Pawtucket.
Brown University Library, Providence.
High School, Providence.
High School, Woonsocket.
Engine House and Ward Room, Ward 1, Providence.
School, E. Attleboro'.
Vineyard-street Grammar School, Providence.

HOTELS.

Narragansett Hotel, Providence.
Wamsutta House, N. Attleboro'.
Oakland Beach Hotel, Oakland Beach.
Benedict House, Pawtucket.

BUSINESS BLOCKS.

Vaughan Building, Providence.
Daniels Building, Providence.
Equitable Building, Providence.
Aldrich Building, Providence.
Boston Store. Callender, McAuslan, & Troup, Providence.
Waldron, Wightman, & Co., Providence.

DWELLINGS.

D. G. Littlefield, Central Falls.
W. F. Sayles, East Av., Pawtucket.
F. C. Sayles, East Av., Pawtucket.
John C. Whitin, Whitinsville.
Gen. Olney Arnold, Pawtucket.
T. S. Steele, Hartford.
Henry F. Barrows, N. Attleboro'.
Col. Amasa Sprague, Warwick.
Alfred A. Reed, "Coweset," Warwick.
A. F. Lamb, Angell St., Providence.
John McAuslan, Elmwood Av., Providence.
B. B. Knight, Broad St., Providence.
H. N. Campbell, Waterman St., Providence.
Gov. Wm. Sprague's summer residence, "Canonchet," at Narragansett Pier.
George A. Dean, Attleboro'.
A. W. Sturdy, Attleboro'.
H. Conant, Central Falls.
Col. Wm. H. Reynolds, Broadway, Providence.
H. B. Metcalf, Pawtucket.
Charles P. Young, N. Attleboro'.
John J. White, Litchfield, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Music Hall, Danielsonville, Conn.
Providence & Springfield R.R. Depot, Providence.
Narragansett Trotting Park buildings.

Rhode-Island Headquarters at Centennial Exposition.

Sprague Tomb at Swan-Point Cemetery.

The above is merely a list of some of the notable structures which have been erected by this firm, which is to-day one of the most active in its line in this country; the founder being now in the prime of life, the actual as well as the nominal head of the firm, while his son, Wm. Howard Walker, who came into the business eight years ago, and in 1880 acquired a partnership interest, is already one of the foremost young architects in America. The firm's offices occupy the larger part of the fourth floor of the Vaughan Building, No. 27 Custom House St. They are admirably adapted to their uses, and thoroughly fitted out with an exceptionally fine architect's library, models, plans, and other essentials of a model architect's office.

Wanskuck, formerly a manufacturing village belonging to the town of North Providence, is now a part of the Tenth Ward.

Ward Boundaries.—*Ward 1.*—The southern boundary of the First Ward is a line commencing at the intersection of the old line of North Providence with the Woonasquatucket River, and running thence easterly along said river to its junction with the Moshassuck; thence up the Moshassuck River to Church St., up Church to Benefit; thence in a direct line to Lloyd St., through Lloyd St. and a line in continuation thereof, to Seekonk River, near the junc. of Rhode-Island Av. with Oriole Av. The eastern boundary is the Seekonk River. The western and northern bound-

ary is a line commencing at the intersection of the old line of North Providence with the Woonasquatucket River, thence running north-westerly in a straight line to a stone on Branch Av., near junc. with Smithfield Av., thence northerly on Smithfield Av. to North Grove St., thence through North Grove St. to Cemetery St., through Cemetery St. to Pawtucket Av., through Pawtucket Av. to North St., through North St. and Swan Point or Neck Road to a point opposite the east end of Methyll St., thence easterly on the old northern boundary of Swan Point Cemetery to the Seekonk River.

Ward 2.—Includes that portion north and east of the Woonasquatucket and Providence Rivers, bet. the line the First Ward as above described, and a line drawn from Providence River up Power St. to Brown, through Brown to Charles Field, through Charles Field to Hope, up Hope to Benevolent, through Benevolent to Governor, through Governor to Pitman, through Pitman to East River St., through East River to Waterman, and through Waterman to Central Bridge.

Ward 3.—Includes that portion of the city bet. the Providence and Seekonk Rivers lying south of the Second Ward, as above described.

Ward 4.—Includes that portion of the city bounded by the following lines, to wit: Commencing at Weybosset Bridge, and running thence up Westminster St. to Weybosset, up Weybosset to Broad, up Broad to High, up High to Dean, through Dean to Atwell's Av., through Atwell's Av. to Acorn St., through

Acorn St. to the Woonasquatucket River, thence down said river to the point of beginning.

Ward 5. — Includes that portion of the city bounded by the following lines, to wit: Commencing at Weybosset Bridge, and running thence up Westminster St. to Weybosset, up Weybosset to Broad, up Broad to High, up High to Fenner, through Fenner to Broad, up Broad to Beacon, through Beacon and Plain to the northerly line of the Ninth Ward, thence along said line to the river, thence up said river to the point of beginning.

Ward 6. — Includes that portion of the city bounded by the following lines, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of Fenner and High Sts., and running thence up High to Cranston, up Cranston to B, through B to Central, down Central to Major, through Major to Broad, up Broad to Linden, through Linden to West Clifford, up West Clifford to Dudley, through Dudley to the northerly line of the Ninth Ward, thence along said line to Plain St., through Plain to Broad, down Broad to Fenner, through Fenner to the point of beginning.

Ward 7. — Includes that portion of the city bounded by the following lines, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of Dean and High Sts., and running thence up High St. to Cranston, up Cranston to Codding, through Codding to High, up High to Almy, through Almy to Gesler, up Gesler to Ridge, through Ridge to Atwell's Av., through Atwell's Av. to the Woonasquatucket River, along said river to Acorn St., through Acorn St. to Atwell's Av., down Atwell's Av.

to Dean St., through Dean St. to the point of beginning.

Ward 8. — Includes all that portion of the city lying westerly of the following line, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of Dudley St. with the northerly line of the Ninth Ward, and running thence through West Clifford to Linden, through Linden to Broad, down Broad to Major, through Major to Central, through Central to B, through B and Codding Sts. to High, up High to Almy, through Almy to Gesler, through Gesler to Ridge, through Ridge to Atwell's Av., through Atwell's Av. to the Woonasquatucket River.

Ward 9. — Includes all that portion of the city lying south of the southerly line of the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards. Commencing at the dividing line of the town of Johnston and the Eighth Ward; then running southerly to the westerly line of the N. Y., P., & Boston R. R.; thence on the westerly line of said railroad to Cranston St., and across said St. to the westerly line of Fenner Av.; thence along the westerly line of said av. to Reservoir Av.; thence in a straight line easterly to the south-westerly corner of Jonas Manton's farm, so called, on the easterly side of Eddy St. (including the whole of Roger Williams Park, part of which lies south of this line); thence on the southerly side of said farm to Providence River; and thence in a straight line easterly, passing through the most southerly portion of Starve-Goat Island at low-water mark, to the channel of the river.

Ward 10. — Includes that portion of the city bounded by the

following lines, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the boundary-line of Ward 1 with the Woonasquatucket River, up said river to a point on the easterly bank of the pond north of the village of Manton, being a large elm-tree marked; running thence north-easterly in a straight line to a chestnut-tree marked, on Wilbur Hill, on the easterly side of, and on, the Woodward road, so called; thence on a straight line to and across the Smithfield turnpike, near the slaughter-houses, where a post of the fence bounding said turnpike is marked, and an iron spike driven therein; thence southerly, on the easterly side of said turnpike, and the Power road, so called, to the north-easterly corner of the railroad-bridge crossing the Providence and Worcester Railroad; thence easterly on a straight line to the north-west corner of Swan Point Cemetery; thence following the northern boundary of said Swan Point Cemetery to the Seekonk River; thence southerly to the boundary-line of Ward 1; thence along the northerly and westerly boundary-line of Ward 1, to the point of beginning.

Warren Association of Baptist churches was formed at Warren, R. I., in 1767, and until 1843 was the only organization of its kind in the State. In that year the Providence Association, formed of churches that had belonged to the Warren Association, was organized. In 1859 the churches in the southern part of the State separated, and formed the Narragansett Association. The churches in Providence belonging to the Warren Association are, the

First, Central, Congdon-st., Friendship-st., Union, South, and Broadway. The total membership of these churches, by report of 1882, was 2,242; this number, with total membership of churches in Providence, belonging to the Providence Association, makes the membership of the regular Baptist churches for 1882, 3,834. The number of churches in the Warren Association is 22. Yearly anniversaries are held by each association.

Washington Bridge, or **India Bridge**, an old wooden structure, the only covered bridge for foot-passengers and vehicles in the city, crosses the Seekonk River at India Point, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of mile below Central Bridge. It is said to have derived its name from a wooden statue of Washington, which adorned a bridge built here by John Brown in 1793. The bridge and statue were carried away by a freshet in 1807. The present structure has a draw 38 feet wide, operated by hand. A short distance below is a railroad-bridge, also of wood, used by the Providence, Warren, and Bristol, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

Washington Square, Benefit, cor. India St., is a small grass-plot much resorted to by the poor people who live near it. It was set apart for a public square by the Fox-Point Ass'n in 1816; deeded to the city in 1830; it was graded, fenced, and planted in 1852, and received its present title in 1857.

Washington Trotting-Park. — This race-course, which was in a flourishing condition about 40 years ago, and was in use until

within 15 years, is now an open field on Broad St., near the city line.

Water-Works.—Four times, in 1853, 1856, 1864, 1866, attempts to supply the city with pure water were made, and defeated by the popular vote. A committee appointed by the Common Council in July, 1866, authorized J. Herbert Shedd, civil engineer, then of Boston, to make surveys, and present plans and estimates. Mr. Shedd's report, made in 1868, treated of four different sources of supply; the most expensive of which, the Pawtuxet-river plan, was adopted by the tax-payers, Feb. 15, 1869. A Board of Water Commissioners was chosen in Oct., 1869, and the preparatory work of introduction begun at once. Water began to flow into the city Nov. 18, 1871; and 12 days later,—Thanksgiving Day,—the event was celebrated by sending up great jets of water from service-pipes conducted to the bridges which cross the river. The total cost of construction to Sept. 30, 1881, was about \$5,100,000; over 160 miles of main pipes had been laid. In 1880 the control of the water-works passed into the hands of the Board of Public Works. See also Hope Reservoir, Pawtuxet River, Pawtuxet Water, Pettaconset Pumping-Station, and Sockanosset Reservoir.

West Burial-ground.—See Cemeteries.

Westminster Congregational Church (Unitarian), Mathewson St. The church edifice is a cement-covered, stone building, with a fine portico in the Ionic style. Judge Staples in his "An-

nals of Providence," published in 1843, says, "There is no church in the city which is more chaste in its style of architecture, or which exhibits more classic taste in its exterior, than this." About ten years ago, the interior of the building was greatly improved so as to carry out the architectural design in its completeness. The church has had only 4 different pastors since its completion in 1829. Rev. Augustus Woodbury, the present incumbent, has served the society since 1857.

Westminster Street, from Great Bridge to High St., five-eighths of a mile in length, is the main thoroughfare and the centre of the retail trade.

West Side is a natural division, rather than a term in common use. It may be considered as comprising all that portion of the city west of the Providence and south of the Woonasquatucket Rivers. It is the most important district, contains nearly one-half of the population, and embraces the centre of the mercantile interests. Elmwood, So. Providence, and Roger Williams Park, are some of the localities, and the City Hall, Cathedral, High School, and R. I. Hospital, some of the edifices, in this section, mentioned elsewhere.

Weybosset Bridge.—See Great Bridge.

Wharves.—The principal wharves in Providence River and Harbor at present are Lonsdale Wharf, used by the steamers of Providence, Norfolk, and Baltimore Line; Ives' Wharf, used by Winsor-Line steamers (these, and some others not much used, are between India and Fox Points);

the pier of the N.Y., P., & B. R.R., in S. Providence; the Wilkes-barre Coal Pier, E. Providence. Between Crawford-st. Bridge and Hill's Wharf, on the west side of the river, is a series of wharves, piers, and docks, at which most of the coal, lumber, grain, etc., brought to the city in coasting-vessels, is unloaded. Between Crawford-st. Bridge and Fox Point there are no docks, and the only important landing-place is the quay of the Fall-River Steamboat Co. In the early history of Providence the first wharves were on the east side of the river. During the last century many wharves and docks existed between Town St. and the river. By the end of the century the docks "north of Crawford St. had been filled up, and had become highways." The Sept. gale of 1815 destroyed many of the remaining wharves, and resulted in the filling-up of the docks. Daniel Anthony's map of 1803 shows the space now bounded by a line drawn from the Crawford-st. Bridge through Harkness, Pine, Eddy, and Ship Sts., to have been a cove. A plat dated 1815 shows wharves existing in this cove. Until the building of the Crawford-st. Bridge, and the widening of Dyer and S. Water Sts., a few years ago, vessels came up to the Great Bridge. In 1877 the project was broached of building a sea-wall from Hill's Wharf to Sassafras Point, and then to construct a series of piers running from this wall to harbor line. Drawings of the proposed improvements were made, copies of which may be seen in the mayor's office, City Hall. As yet no part of the pro-

ject has been realized except the pier of the N.Y., P., & B. R.R.

"What Cheer, Netop," was the friendly salutation with which the Indians greeted Roger Williams at his first landing upon Slate Rock on the bank of the Seekonk River.

What Cheer Square is a deep hollow at the cor. of Gano and Fremont Sts. It marks the first landing-place of Roger Williams on our shores. In 1878 a new street was laid out bet. this spot and the Seekonk River, and the Committee on Parks was authorized to raise a portion of "Slate Rock,"—so called—until the street was brought to a grade. This has never been done, and a board fence ten ft. high still protects this cherished relic.

Whipple House on the north side of Abbott St., east of North Main, is the oldest dwelling in the city, dating back more than 200 years. Its original owner, Samuel Whipple, born in 1643, was the first person buried in the North Burial-Ground. Roger Williams and his associates are said to have held religious meetings here; and possibly for this reason the building was spared by the Indians when they burned the town, March 30, 1676. It is still in good preservation, though somewhat altered from its original plan.

Wolfe Tone Guards is an Irish-American militia organization, named in honor of Theobald Wolfe Tone, the celebrated Irish patriot. It is Co. B in the Fifth Battalion R. I. militia, and has an armory at 54 North Main St.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union, aided by be-

nevolent ladies, opened, Feb. 23, 1882, the "People's Coffee House" at 227 Eddy St. The objects are to provide a place where workmen and apprentices can obtain meals at reasonable rates, away from the allurements of the rum-shops; and also to feed, clothe, provide work, etc., for homeless strangers and poor people. The rooms are large and well situated for the objects in view. The enterprise is supported by contributions. Rev. Samuel Davis, manager.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. — The Providence Branch of this society, composed of the eight M. E. churches and the Haven M. E. Church in East Providence, pledges a certain annual sum towards the support of the Female Hospital in Bareilly, India, and raises a fund for contingencies, called the Contingent Fund.

Woman's Suffrage Association, The Rhode-Island, holds regular monthly meetings at its rooms in the Hoppin Homestead Building, 283 Westminster St. Here papers are read and discussed, and usually followed by an informal tea. Mrs. E. B. Chace, pres't; Mrs. M. J. Channing, cor. sec'y.

Woman's Union Missionary Society, with its headquarters in New-York City, has in Providence a branch, with 100 members. This association is undenominational, and directs its efforts to the spiritual improvement of the women in the East. Three American mission homes in India — viz., at Calcutta, Allahabad, and Cawnpore — are in most successful operation; and

special women's work is done in Burmah, China, Japan, Syria, Greece, and Cyprus. The Providence branch was established in 1870. Miss Emily Waterman, pres.; Miss Mary S. Stockbridge, sec. and treas.

Women's Christian Association and Young Women's Boarding Home, org'd in 1867, established in the same year a boarding-home for business women, where home comforts and privileges should be enjoyed at moderate rates. This home, in 1872, was permanently located at 66 Fountain St., and is a desirable residence for young women desiring to live economically and well, and also an agreeable temporary home for ladies travelling alone. In the summer of 1878, the ass'n opened a "Seaside Cottage" at Conanicut Park, on the bay, as a resort "for women requiring rest and change of air, unable to pay the high prices of hotels and boarding-houses." Many a person has gained renewed health and strength here, and the institution is worthy of liberal support. The ass'n was incorporated in 1870, and an act passed in 1877 exempts its property from taxation so long as it is used for the benevolent purposes specified in the charter.

Women's City Missionary Society, an important local charity, was org'd in 1867, "to assist the poor in efforts to help themselves, and to engage in general missionary work in the city." A visiting committee is appointed for each ward, and all cases are carefully investigated; thus preventing, to a great extent, imposture and misapplied aid. During

the year ending Nov. 14, 1881, 2,018 visits were made, and assistance rendered to 707 families, with an expenditure of nearly 2,500. The society is supported by annual subscriptions and donations.

Women's Club, The Rhode-Island, established spring of 1876, "to form a recognized centre for social and mental culture." Meetings are held twice a month, at Franklin Society Rooms, at which scientific and literary papers are read, followed occasionally by discussions. Many representative New-England women, as well as eminent gentlemen, have addressed the club. Mrs. E. K. Churchill was instrumental in its organization. The Churchill Memorial lectures were established by this society. Present membership, 135. Pres't, Miss Sarah E. Doyle; sec'y, Miss L. P. Bucklin.

Women's Missionary Societies. Nearly every religious denomination has one or more of this class.

Women's Society for Aiding Released Female Prisoners.—See Prisoners' Aid Association.

Woonasquatucket Library, Atwell's Av., at junc. of Harris Av., has a collection of over 1,600 well-selected vols., and a reading-room supplied with the leading periodicals. It is the private property of the Richmond Manuf. Co., whose print-works are in this vicinity, and has existed as a reading-room for nearly 15 years, as a library for about 10 years. It is open every week-day evening except Saturday, and from 4 to 6 P. M. on Saturdays. Though intended for

the especial benefit of employees of the Richmond Co., residents in its neighborhood are allowed to enjoy its privileges. The Co. reserves the right to forbid its use by objectionable persons.

Woonasquatucket River, The, rising in the north-eastern part of the State, flows in a generally south-westerly direction until it enters the "Cove." Early in the century, its water-power was used to run saw and grist mills; but, on the springing up of various small cotton-factories, the water supply in the summer was found to be insufficient. To obviate this serious hinderance to business, bet. 1823 and 1838, four reservoirs were built for storing the surplus water until needed. From its source to its outlet, it is essentially a manufacturing stream; and some important manufactories are along its banks. The Providence and Springfield R. R. follows its course for several miles.

Work's Gymnasium, 26 Washington St., open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Visitors admitted.

Yacht-Club, The Providence, was org'd in 1875. Thirty-seven members were enrolled, and 21 schooner, sloop, and cat-rigged yachts. A club-flag—a red triangular pennant, crossed by a blue stripe with a white star in the centre,—was adopted, a clubhouse built at the foot of Allen's Avenue, and for several years regattas were regularly held. Owing to the withdrawal of several boats to other waters, lack of interest on the part of some of the members, and other causes, the membership has been con-

siderably decreased ; and the clubhouse has passed into other hands. Benjamin Davis, commodore. See Narragansett Yacht-Club.

Young Men's Christian Association, org'd 1853, removed to its present quarters, in Music Hall Building, at 276 Westminister St., in Feb., 1881. It aims to provide for the social, spiritual, physical, and intellectual enjoyments of its members, and to assist them to situations, to find good boarding-places, and to care for them when ill. It has a library of over 4,000 vols., a reading-room, parlor, study, a gymnasium, and a hall seating 400 persons. Classes in penmanship, phonography, elocution, vocal music, and literature, are formed, and musical and literary entertainments given during the winter evenings. Ladies admitted to membership. Annual tax, \$1.00; (gymnasium, \$6.00 extra). Membership, 1,244. A daily noonday prayer-meeting and other religious services are sustained. G. M. Hersey, gen'l sec'y.

Young Men's Literary and Social Club of Olneyville, R.I., was org'd in 1878. The quarters of the club are 1049 High St., third floor ; consist of a large well-furnished reading-room, in which are to be found the daily papers and a library of about 500 volumes, and a small room for the use of those who wish to play

games. Membership about 150. The rooms are opened every evening. Debates are held Wednesday evenings and Sunday afternoons. The object of the club is "to promote the moral, mental, and social welfare" of its members.

Young Men's Political Club of Rhode Island, was org. March 25, 1880, under the name of the Young Men's Republican Club ; then having for its object "to nominate and vote for such men as were fit for office, and to oppose machine-work." March 2, 1881, the present name was taken ; and May 31, 1881, a new constitution was adopted. The club aims to promote a reform of the civil service, and also seeks to educate its members in the fundamental principles of political and economic science. To further these objects, it acts as an "affiliated society" with the Civil Service Reform Association, and with the Society for Political Education. Meetings are held monthly, except in summer ; and papers are read by members of the club, or invited speakers, generally followed by discussions. The membership is about 85. Any resident of the State, in sympathy with the objects, eligible to membership. The pres. is Arnold B. Chace, and the sec. Isaac H. Southwick, jun.

Young Women's Boarding-Home.—See Women's Christian Association.

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